


The Cromwell Argus


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Cromwell Advertisements



THE PEOPLE'S BAKERY.
J. SCOTT,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
Melmore-street, Cromwell.
Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.
JOHN MARSH,
Of the Bridge Hotel, Cromwell,
IS DETERMINED TO GIVE VALUE FOR MONEY.



CROMWELL VETERINARY
SHOEING FORGE.
Next door to Smitham's Kawarau Hotel.
EDWARD LINDSAY,
(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER,
AND MACHINIST.


L. begs to inform the public of Cromwell that he has purchased the business of Mr Thompson, and trusts by strict attention to business, the execution of all work placed in his hands in a first-class and workmanlike manner, to the assistance of the support accorded him.

Cromwell Advertisements

CROMWELL HOTEL,
CROMWELL.
ROBERT KIDD, PROPRIETOR.
The travelling public and Commercial Gentlemen will find this the most convenient house to put up at in Cromwell. There are excellent bed, private sitting, and dining rooms, and attached to the establishment is a magnificent Billiard Saloon, and the largest hall for Concerts, Balls, or Theatrical Representations out of Dunedin.
Excellent Stabling, &c.

Cromwell Advertisements

CROMWELL.
M R M A N D E R S,
LEGAL AND MINING AGENT.
Registered to practise in the Warden's Courts for the Dunstan Goldfields.
Agent for the Northern Fire and Life Insurance Company (capital Two Millions).



W. H. W H E T T E R,
BOOTMAKER,
MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.
A large and varied stock of Home and Colonial made Boots and Shoes on hand, to which attention is respectfully requested.
PRICES MODERATE.

DAGG'S
CLUTHA HOTEL,
CROMWELL.
Best Accommodation for Visitors.
PRETTY FAIR LIQUOR.
FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!
From the DEEP CREEK KILNS.
I. HALLENSTEIN & Co.,
Agents for the Cromwell District.
THE CROMWELL ARGUS is regularly filed for reference, and may be read gratuitously, at the undermentioned places of business in Dunedin, viz.:—
Messrs Skirving & Scholefield's Advertising Agency, No. 1 Chambers, Princes-street;
Mr R. T. Wheeler's Advertising Agency, Stafford-street;
Mr A. R. Livingston's Stationery Warehouse, Princes-street;
Messrs Reith and Nicolson's Bible Warehouse, Princes-street.
Intending subscribers can either order the paper direct from the ARGUS office, or leave their names at any of the above-named places.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Seven Shillings per quarter, including Postage.


[A CARD.]
DR. JAMES CORSE,
SURGEON,
May be consulted daily at his residence,
MELMORE-STREET,
CROMWELL.

Cromwell Advertisements

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
CROMWELL.
G. W. GOODGER,
PROPRIETOR.
IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to announce that neither trouble nor expense have been spared to render the above establishment second to none upon the Goldfields.

Being situated in the very centre of the town, it affords every convenience for Commercial Travellers and others visiting the Cromwell district.
The Bedrooms, Private Parlors, &c., Are fitted up with every regard to comfort and convenience.

The BILLIARD SALOON (the largest in the district) is provided with one of Alcock's Tables.
Extra attention has been bestowed upon the STABLING DEPARTMENT, and as it has been placed under the management of an experienced groom, the public may rely upon every care being taken of horses.

Smithfield Butchery Company.

OWEN PIERCE (late of St. Bathans) having purchased from Mr W. J. BARRY the Butchery Business lately carried on by him in Cromwell, begs to intimate that he is in a position to supply the best description of meat at moderate prices.
O. P. hopes by strict attention to business, and keeping meat of the very best quality, to obtain a share of public support.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL.
WILLIAM BARNES,
BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER,
(Late of Adlestree, Surrey).
Begs to announce to the inhabitants of CROMWELL and the surrounding Districts that he is now carrying on the above business near the Bridge Hotel; and trusts, by strict attention to business, coupled with moderate charges, to secure a share of the work of the district.

SHAMROCK STORE,
CROMWELL.
WILLIAM SHANLY & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
A large and varied assortment of
WINES, SPIRITS, AND GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in all parts of the district. free of charge.


Cromwell Advertisements.

KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL.
WILLIAM SMITHAM, PROPRIETOR.
The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel in the District.
A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM, With one of Alcock's best Tables.
Coaches leave for Queenstown and Arrow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 a.m.; for Clyde every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.; and for Cardrona and Albertown every Wednesday at 9 a.m.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every care will be bestowed upon horses. An experienced groom in attendance.
FOR SIX WEEKS ONLY. BARGAINS. T E BARGAINS. FOR SIX WEEKS ONLY.
N E X
E T
M R
S E BARGAINS. O
I R D
R T SELLING OFF. I N
E V SELLING OFF. A R
A D
—AT—


LONDON HOUSE
CROMWELL & CLYDE.
A. FITCH
Has determined to CLEAR OUT the whole of his Large Stock of
SUMMER DRAPERY, BOOTS, AND CLOTHING.
And would call the attention of the Public to the following examples of the SWEEPING REDUCTIONS made in the PRICES.

GREAT SACRIFICES
IN ALL THE
SUMMER DRAPERY.
Hoyle's best Prints, from 7½d per yard
Muslins, Muslins, reduced to half price
Fancy Dresses sold at prime cost, and must be cleared to make room for winter goods
French Merinos, Alpaca, and Coburgs at any price
Best Calicoes sold for 5s 11d per dozen yards
Shootings, in all widths, equally low
A large stock of Ladies' Underclothing at half price
Stays, Stays, Stays, from 5s 6d
Maid's Stays, from 3s 11d
Hosiery, Gloves, and Ribbons at cost price
A large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Hats:—Leghorn Hats, 6s 6d—worth 8s 6d.
MUST BE SOLD.
All our large stock of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, and at such prices as to defy competition:—
Moles, Moles, Moles, 6s 6d
Tweed Trousers, 11s 6d
Sydney Tweed Coats, 20s
Trousers and Vests, half price
Shirts, Shirts, Shirts—in fancy Jean, 3s 6d;
all-wool Crimeans, 6s 6d
Flannels, Flannels, 6s 6d
Best knitted Drawers, 5s 6d
Tweed Hats, from 4s 11d
Life Preservers, or Miner's Friend, in the shape of Watertight Boots, 17s 11d—usual price, 22s 6d
50 pairs Men's E.S. Boots, giving away at 11s 6d

A LARGE STOCK OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS,
Reduced to Very Low Figures.
A. F., in drawing the attention of the public to the above low prices, begs to state that this is no puff, but a GENUINE CHEAP SALE.
Be in time to secure some of the Bargains.
All Books Closed during the Sale.
TERMS CASH.

New Line of
ROYAL MAIL COACHES
BETWEEN
Queenstown and Clyde.

R. W. DANIEL begs to intimate that he has started his new line of Coaches between Clyde, Cromwell, and Queenstown, leaving Clyde on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and Queenstown on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Cromwell Advertisements

CROMWELL.

FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,
(Wholesale and Retail),
JAMES DAWKINS, PROPRIETOR.
A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.
Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

[A CARD.]
R. F. BADGER,
LEGAL AND MINING AGENT,
MELMORE-STREET,
CROMWELL;
AND AT BENDIGO GULLY.
NOTICE.
WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra, and Clyde districts that we have appointed
I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,
CROMWELL,
as our only Agents for the sale of our Silk-dressed FLOUR, BRAN, and POLLARD.
We guarantee all Flour branded with our name and obtained through the above agents.
ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,
Brunswick Flour Mills,
Lake Wakatipu.

Miscellaneous.
VULCAN HOTEL, ST. BATHANS,
SAMUEL HANGER, Proprietor.
First-class Accommodation for Travellers.
Always on hand—Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best quality.
BILLIARD TABLE—GOOD STABLING.
BLACKSMITH'S SHOP adjoining. Horses shod on the shortest notice.

JUNCTION HOTEL,
TUAPEKA ROAD,
(Seventeen miles from Lawrence).
HUGH MACKENZIE,
(Late of Manherikia).
Desires to inform his numerous friends throughout the Northern Gold-fields that he has purchased the JUNCTION HOTEL, lately kept by Mr Thomas Higgin; and that he is enabled to offer, at the above hotel, accommodation equal to that of any house on the road.
Branch Booking Office for Cobb's Coaches to Teviot and Switzers.
Passengers change coaches for Switzers at the Junction Hotel.
Good stabling and paddock accommodation.

DUNEDIN SEED WAREHOUSE.
WM. REID, NURSEY AND SEEDSMAN, (late of Rattray-street), begs to inform his country friends and the public generally that he has secured those large and commodious premises known as Steinhoff's Buildings, (opposite the Cab-stand and Custom-house), Princes-street; and trusts, by strict attention to business, combined with the most reasonable charges, to merit a continuance of past favours. Nothing but the best of everything kept, and all Seeds guaranteed. Country orders executed with despatch.

DUNEDIN AGENCY.
Messrs SKIRVING & SCHOLEFIELD, No. 1 Chambers, opposite Government Buildings, Princes-street, have been appointed DUNEDIN AGENTS for the ARGUS.
SUNDAY MAGAZINE, 1869,
(BY GUTHRIE);
Good Words for the Young, 1869
Ex "Warrior Queen,"
At REITH & WILKIE'S,
Booksellers and Stationers,
DUNEDIN.
For List of Books, see Notices.

Alexandra

ROYAL MAIL HOTEL,
ALEXANDRA.

J. H. MASON PROPRIETOR.

Wines and Spirits of the best description.

Every accommodation for Travellers.

Good Stabling, and Loose Boxes.

One of Alcock and Co.'s full-sized BILLIARD TABLES.

A. JACK'S

CRITERION FAMILY & COMMERCIAL
HOTEL,
ALEXANDRA.

Livery and Bait Stables.—Loose Boxes, Coach-house, &c.

FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD TABLE.

Nevis

NEVIS CROSSING HOTEL
AND STORE,

(About five miles from the Nevis Township).

The undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since commencing business, begs to intimate that he continues to keep a large and well-selected stock of SPIRITS, WINES, and GROCERIES of the very best description.

Goods regularly delivered throughout the surrounding district.

CHARLES KORLL.

BRITISH STORES

Nevis.

EDWARD THOMPSON,

NORTHUMBERLAND ARMS HOTEL
AND STORE,
NEVIS.

A large and well-selected stock of GROCERIES of all descriptions constantly on hand.

Goods delivered throughout the surrounding district on the shortest notice.

A commodious BILLIARD ROOM is now in course of erection, and will shortly be furnished with one of Alcock & Co.'s full-sized BILLIARD TABLES.

The best accommodation for Travellers.

Good Stabling.

Kawarau Gorge

DIGGER'S REST HOTEL,

KAWARAU GORGE.

NICHOLAS CAMPION,

Proprietor.

Wines and Spirits of the best description.

STABLING.

SLICER'S ARMS HOTEL,

KAWARAU GORGE.

JOHN WRIGHTSON,

Proprietor.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

GOOD STABLING. Three Loose Boxes, second to none.

BILLIARDS.

WHITE HART HOTEL,

KAWARAU GORGE,

(On the Main Road to Queenstown).

THOMAS HERON, PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Travellers.

Bannockburn

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL AND STORE,
Doctor's Flat, Bannockburn,
(On the main road to the Nevis)
JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.
Groceries and Household Requisites
Of all descriptions kept in stock

SHEPHERD'S CREEK

HOTEL AND STORE,

BANNOCKBURN,

On the main road to the Nevis, 4½ miles from

Cromwell.

J. Halliday, Proprietor.

An experienced Baker kept on the premises.

Wines, Spirits, and malt liquors of the best quality.

Ginger Beer and Cordial Manufacturer.

District Post Office.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

FIRST-CLASS OPENING FOR A MARRIED MAN WITH A FAMILY.

The Bannockburn Hotel & Store,

Situated on the

Main Line of Road between Cromwell and

the Nevis,

And within Three Miles of Cromwell.

THE HOUSE, which is substantially

built of wood and iron, contains four Bed-rooms,

one Large Dining-room, two Sitting-rooms, Bar,

Store, Bakery, Butchery, &c. &c.; together

with ONE ACRE OF GROUND, fenced in and under

cultivation, a Well-stocked GARDEN, Cow-yard,

Piggery, and other out-houses.

The Business Connection of the premises,

both as an Hotel, General Store, Butchery, and

Bakery, is extensive; and it is only relinquished

by the present proprietor in consequence of

his being desirous of retiring from business.

The district is a rising one, and situated as

the premises are—in the vicinity of the Carrick

Range Reefs—a more desirable opening is seldom

to be met with.

Stock to be taken at a Valuation.

For further particulars, apply to MATTHEWS

and FENWICK, Argus office, or to

JOHN RICHARDS,

On the premises.

Bannockburn

GLADSTONE COAL WORKS,

BANNOCKBURN AND ADAMS'S GULLY.

The undersigned beg to intimate that they continue to supply COAL of the very best quality at 32s. per ton, delivered in Cromwell or at Kawarau Gorge.

From the Pit in Adams's Gully, Coal of exceedingly good quality is now being supplied to residents at Bannockburn, at moderate prices.

NICHOLAS & CO.,

Proprietors.

STUART'S FERRY,

KAWARAU RIVER.

Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Waggon, Drays, Horses, and Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free.

THE FERRY HOTEL

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

Miscellaneous.

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an Island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

A large PLEASURE-BOAT is kept for the accommodation of visitors, and every care is taken to provide means for their enjoyment while staying at the WANAKA HOTEL, which is universally admitted to be one of the most comfortable and best conducted houses in the Province.

The Proprietor of the WANAKA HOTEL can confidently state that a more pleasant method of passing a few days free from the turmoil and care of business, than by a sojourn in the neighbourhood of the picturesque and romantic Wanaka Lake, can scarcely be imagined.

THE STORE,

In connection with the hotel, is well supplied with Groceries, Household Utensils, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c.

THEODORE RUSSELL,

Proprietor.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS,

Cromwell

Queenstown

Arrowtown

Melbourne.

WE have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants of CROMWELL and surrounding districts to our

LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK,

Which is specially suitable to supply their wants. Each Department will be found complete, and assorted with every requirement.

Drapery. The attention of Ladies is respectfully directed to this Department. It will be found replete with all the latest novelties from the Melbourne markets, (carefully selected by our Mr Hallenstein), comprising:

Dresses, in silks, fancy and black; alpacas, challies, mohairs, vineys, muslins, prints, cobjugs
Shawls, all-wool plaids, French merinos, skirtings, jackets, &c.
Hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, laces, trimmings of all kinds
Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.—Our stock will be found the largest and best-assorted on the Gold-fields
Ladies' and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Feathers, flowers, corsets, chignons, &c.
A large assortment of white and coloured flannels, serge and cricketering; calicoes and sheetings; and every other article required in the trade.

Slop Department. Men's Suits, Paquet and Tailor, Stanley, &c. and knickerbocker Trowsers and vests, all kinds
Trowsers, in silk mixtures, doeskin, tweed, cotton, Bedford cord, and moleskin
Shirts—white dress, regatta, Crimean, serge, Scotch twill, tweed, and jean
Pants and under-shirts, in flannel, lambswool, serge, merino, and cotton
Men's and boys' Hosiery, of all kinds
Hats—straw, merino, tweed, silk-stitched, felt, and plush, in all the latest shapes
Waterproof coats, overalls, leggings, and sou'westers
Monkey jackets and pilot coats
All the above Goods are to our special order.

Boots and Shoes. A splendid assortment, consisting of:
Ladies', girls', and children's boots, in kid, cashmere, morocco, and leather
Slippers—canvas, patent leather (plain and fur-trimmed), sheepskin, and carpet
Men's and boys' boots—elastic side, Balmoral, Blucher, Wellington, half Wellington, and riding boots
Colonial water-tights, made to our order in Melbourne
Gun boots—Hayward's North British and Liverpool; Hardy's nuggets.

Carpets. In tapestry, felt, all-wool kiddier-minster, drugget; hearth-rugs.

Matting. China and coir; oilcloth, door-mats.

ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE OUR PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Miscellaneous

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Largest Stock of Goods in the Colony.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, and the Public.

N. SALOMON begs to inform the Inhabitants of Dunedin and Up-country Districts that he has taken those centrally-situated PREMISES in STEINHOFF BUILDINGS, (opposite the Custom-House, Princess-street, DUNEDIN), at present occupied by Mr R. K. Murray. Mr Salomon will take possession on 1st April, and previous to removing, he intends offering the whole of his large and well-assorted STOCK at almost COST PRICE. It consists of:

Ladies' and Gents' gold and silver hunting and open-faced English and Geneva Watches, by the best manufacturers
Colonial and English gold and silver Chains and Alberts, of the newest patterns
A large and choice assortment of English and Colonial Jewellery, set with diamonds and other precious stones
A large assortment of Silver and Electro-plated Goods
A choice assortment of Ladies' and Gents' sterling silver and electro-plated Dressing Cases
A handsome stock of sterling Silver Cups, suitable for race, yachting, rifle, or artillery prizes
Sterling silver and electro-plated Inkstands, in great variety
Telescopes; Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses
English and French Clocks, from best makers
Musical Boxes, with all the latest improvements
A very choice assortment of Goods suitable for Presentations, &c., &c.; and a variety of other Goods, too numerous to particularise.

All articles will in future be marked in plain figures, so that Visitors may judge for themselves of the cheap rate at which goods are being sold.

Watches and Jewellery carefully repaired at the lowest possible rates.

First-class Workmen kept on the premises.

COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

Note the address:

N. SALOMON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND SILVERSMITH,

(Next the Bank of New Zealand),

Princes-street, Dunedin.

EAST TAIERI HOTEL

EAST TAIERI.

R. FENWICK PROPRIETOR.

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

Stopping Place of Cobb and Co.'s Coaches

Holloway's Medicines

A CURE TO BE HAD FOR A TRIFLE

BY

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Gout, Rheumatism, Enlargements, and Stiff Joints.

A cure of these complaints is within the reach of the most humble, by fomenting the affected part with warm salt and water, and rubbing in Holloway's Ointment twice a-day. Thousands have been cured who looked upon Gout as Rheumatism as incurable. The same treatment should be employed for the dispersion of chalk stones, and all painful enlargements or stiffness of the joints; in such cases the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, and Ulcerations of all kinds.

The cure of ulcers has won for Holloway's Ointment an imperishable reputation, as the healing Ointment will restore any case, however bad, to soundness. Many bad legs arise from imprudences, happening several years before almost forgotten; if, then, there be any doubt as to the origin of the sores, the patient should read carefully what is written on secondary symptoms in the Book of Directions, as the sores never heal soundly until the system has undergone a thorough course of Holloway's purifying Pills.

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Diphtheria, and Bronchitis.

Any of the above ailments may be quickly cured if the Ointment be well and effectually rubbed into the neck and chest twice a-day, leaving the parts constantly covered with a rag spread with the preparation; if this treatment be adopted promptly, in six hours it will effectually stop the most alarming symptoms. It must be evident that an outward application applied to the seat of the disorder must be more effectual than any that can be taken by the mouth. Holloway's Pills should be used according to the directions in order to subdue irritation, inflammation, or fever.

Dropsy.

This fearful disease often makes its appearance between the ages of forty and fifty, and might generally be prevented by attending regularly to the proper action of the liver and stomach these organs, at this time of life, have a great tendency to derangement, when asthma, dropsy, or disease of the heart often sets in. The blood requires frequent elimination, which no other medicine can so effectually perform as the purifying Pills, as they purge gently, and immediately upon the liver and stomach, as thus remove all obstructions, which at the turning point of life always occur. This dangerous period should be closely watched; two or three weeks of about six Pills will ward off all dangerous diseases. But in all cases of dropsy the Ointment is a wonderful and sovereign remedy, and must be effectually rubbed twice a-day in the suffering parts.

Youthful Indiscretion.

How many poor women suffer from the induration of husbands—which results in bad leg swellings, loss of health, and rheumatism—they suppose, although it is nothing of the kind, but the effect of a certain disease taking hold of the system; no ordinary medicine can cure them because the disease has sunk deeply into the constitution. Children often have sores and heads which do not heal, for the reason the contamination occurred before their birth. All who may suffer from such causes have recourse to the purifying and healing properties of these wonderful Ointment and Pills, observing carefully what is said in the book of directions on Secondary Symptoms, which, if strictly followed, will effect any cure of the kind, but will be a work of a little time.

Both Ointment and Pills should be used in the following Disorders:

Bad Legs	Fistulas
Bad Breasts	Gout
Burns	Glandular Swellings
Bunions	Lumbago
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sandflies	Piles
Coen-bay	Rheumatism
Chiezo-foot	Scalds
Chilblains	Sore Nipples
Chapped Hands	Sore Throats
Corns (Soft)	Skin Diseases
Cancers	Scurvy
Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Heads
Elephantiasis	Ulcers
	Wounds and Yaws.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B. Directions for the guidance of patient in every disorder are affixed to each Box, and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

CROMWELL POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

The following are the regulations regarding the management of the above-named institution and which are also applicable to all the other Post-office Savings Banks in the Colony:—

1. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum is given on sums less than £250; at 4 per cent. on sums over £250 and not exceeding £500; and in the same proportion for any shorter time on every complete £1 deposited. No interest is allowed on more than £500.
2. Depositors in Post-office Savings Banks have direct Government Security for the prompt payment of their money.
3. A depositor in any Post-office Bank can continue his deposits at any other and can withdraw his money at that most convenient to him.
4. The strictest secrecy is observed with respect to the names of the depositors, and amounts of their deposits.
5. Married women may deposit money in Post-office Savings Banks, and money so deposited will be repaid to the depositor, unless her husband gives notice, in writing, of marriage, and claim payment of deposits.
6. Money may be deposited by or on behalf of minors. Deposits over seven years of age are treated as persons of full age, but minors under seven years of age cannot withdraw their deposits until they have reached the age of seven.
7. Applications to the chief office in the Province on the business of Post-office Savings Bank and the replies sent thereto, are free from charge or postage.

News by the January Mail.

The plate discovered at Liverpool, which was supposed to have been stolen from Mr. Oley's residence, turns out to have belonged to Earl Russell.

The well-known Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, was destroyed by fire on the 4th of January. The manager, Mr. Lever, and one of the 52nd Regiment, perished.

It is said that a daughter of Madame Goldschmidt has a beautiful voice, and she is educating with a view to her professional appearance.

Among the police incidents of the day, it was mentioned two professed governesses smuggling tobacco in their petticoats from Holland.

A short time ago it was stated that the captain of an Irish steamer, running short of fuel, used 100 live pigs, part of his cargo, as fuel. This has since been contradicted.

The eldest son of the Duc de Nemours has been declared heir-presumptive to the Brazilian Crown. The war in Paraguay has been brought to a close, and Lopez is driven out of the Paraguayan territory.

An old and trusted servant of the firm of Lyon, Lord, and Co., of Manchester, abandoned lately, leaving large defalcations. A reward was offered for his apprehension, and he was captured at Exeter, where he had just attended Divine service.

On January 8, London was visited by a severe S.W. gale, which for a time impeded the traffic on the river, and caused some apprehension for the safety of the numerous craft moored below the bridge. Many casualties in the Channel and at sea are reported.

The annual sale of reserved seats in the Rev. Ward Beecher's church at New York took place on the 4th January. Mr. Gage bought the best seat for 615 dollars. The next two sold for \$490 and \$485. The net sum realised was larger than on any former occasion.

The manager of the Oriental Commercial Bank, a Greek named Demetrius Pappa, has been charged at the Mansion-house with embezzling the money of the bank, which is in liquidation. The inquiry has been many times adjourned, Mr. Pappa being admitted to bail.

On January 21, Mr. Hodgson, jun., of Scampston Mills, East Riding, went out to shoot small birds. At his first shot the gun burst into scores of pieces, some of which were picked up at fifty yards distance. Strangely, Mr. Hodgson escaped totally unhurt. After the explosion he held the stock of the gun in the right hand, and the end of the barrel in the left.

On January 23, while the evening service was in progress, a drunken man created a disturbance in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Chapel, Liverpool. During the excitement some persons cried "Fire!" The crowded congregation rushed en masse to the doors. After the crush had passed, sixteen dead bodies, all grown up, were found, and a number were badly hurt. Twelve of the bodies have been identified. Efforts are being made to discover the men who cried "Fire!" and raised the disturbance.

The long-talked of "calico-ball" at Toronto (Canada) has come off with signal success. Contrary to the expectation of numbers, in whose mind "price makes quality," it is reported that the fair guests never looked more bewitchingly dressed than in the homely fabric calico. Although the material was strictly enforced, no limit was placed on the fashion of the costume, consequently the combination of colours and adaptation of patterns were studied to produce the most genuine effect. All will understand that the absence of silk and satin was no drawback to the charm of the scene. The precedent of the above calico ball might be turned to good account in circles where many young people are prevented from accepting invitations and giving dancing-parties on account of the supposed costliness of befitting dress.

A barbarous murder of a woman has been perpetrated in Finsbury. The proprietor of a hotel in Christopher-street employed as night-porter a Swiss named Jacob Spinaz, 23 years of age. On January 14 this man was absent without leave, and at half-past one on the following morning he was let in by a fellow-servant. About four hours afterwards the body of a loose woman was discovered in the kitchen, the head and face having been battered in such a manner as to render the features scarcely distinguishable. Empty wine bottles and a heavy metal candlestick were the instruments with which the murderer had completed his fearful work. Spinaz, who gave an incoherent account of the occurrence, was at once arrested; and the constable who took the prisoner into custody stated that he found the prisoner with his clothes covered with blood, and his handkerchief completely saturated. When told he was charged with murder, he replied that he thought there was a thief in the house, and he battled with her till the lights came, when he found she was dead. On January 17 the deceased young woman was identified as Cecelia Aldridge. The jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against the prisoner.

Agrarian Outrage in Ireland.

On January 1, Mr. Crotty, a farmer, was shot at near Ballincove, county Mayo, while returning on a car from the fair at Westport. Some of his hair was shot off the top of his head, and the crown of his hat was blown away. The assassin, who was inside a hedge, walked coolly off.

A shopkeeper named Walshe, residing in Shrule, a small town about ten miles from Tuam, was fired at the same day, when returning from the market in the latter town. A man came up to him when about half a mile from Tuam, and putting a pistol against Walshe's stomach, fired, and lodged the ball in the poor man's body. The two men who were on the car let the villain escape. The reason—still believed to be the true one—for this desperate attack is, that he was a very large dealer in eggs. As he had a great command of money, he was able to take a great deal of the trade out of other dealers' hands, and, in consequence, there was a great deal of ill-feeling against him. His life had been threatened before, and he had protection from the Government. It is reported that he raised the price of eggs to 1½d each, and that it was to get rid of so formidable a rival he was shot. No arrest has been made, nor does it seem likely that anyone will be made amenable, as the man himself said the night was so dark that he would not be able to identify the person who shot him. He has since expired.

On January 15, a man named Higgins, residing at Swineford, county Mayo, was dragged out of bed by an armed party, who "combed" and "carded" his face and other parts of his body, lacerating him severely, because he offered to take some land from which tenants were to be evicted.

Threatening letters continue to spread alarm in the county of Meath, and other parts of the country. On January 16, a meeting was held of the Protestant inhabitants of Drumdruff, county Fermanagh, to express sympathy with two men who had received threatening letters, although they are neither landlords, agents, nor bailiffs. The conduct of the writer was denounced in indignant terms, and a resolution adopted that if they suffered any injury, acts of retaliation would be resorted to.

Something like a Nugget.

A correspondent, writing from San Francisco lately, says:—"Several days since quite a little excitement was created among our quartz miners by the discovery of a 'pocket' of unusual richness in a new quartz mining claim in Sierra Country, California, near Sierra Buttes. Such pockets are not unfrequently found near the surface in partially decomposed quartz, but are seldom so rich as this has opened. Many have been found near Grass Valley, Nevada Country, and one was discovered a few years since on the summit of a hill near the Catholic school in the city of Grass Valley, from which the owner took a wheelbarrow load in a few days. His 'streak of luck' was against him; however, for he went mad, and I believe died in an insane asylum. Subsequently, a pocket from whence over 18,000 dols. was quickly taken was discovered in the Dromedary Mine of Wolf Creek, in the city of Grass Valley, and another from which 500 dols. was realised was found near the surface, on the opposite side of the creek, where the quarry mine, now known as the Garden City Mine, is located. This last pocket, however, eclipses them all. A few years ago a placer mine was located below the Sierra Buttes Quartz Mine, in Sierra Country, from the surface dirt of which 5000 dols. was washed. When the 'bed rock' was reached the claim was supposed to have been worked out, and was abandoned. Recently the ground was 'located' as a quartz claim by a party of four men, who proceeded to run an incline down on the vein. At the depth of 30 feet they came upon an immense deposit of porous gold, like a lava in its formation. The first mass or nugget that was got out weighed 140lb. avoirdupois; but in prying it up with crowbars 34lb. were detached, and the 'chips' now weighs only 106lb. It is of course granulated gold, 925,1000 fine, and worth as it now stands, \$24,000 in coin. I saw it a few minutes since, and can fairly say I never saw its equal, and never expect to see it again. The nugget is about 20 inches long, 10 inches in thickness, and about 6 to 10 inches broad. It was lying in a tub of diluted sulphuric acid to clean it, and make it bright. There is hardly a pound of foreign matter in the 'chips,' and it is literally a back-load of gold in a single lump. The men have taken out no less than 70,000 dollars already, and have not yet 'touched bottom.' Forty thousand of this was the result of two men's work in two days. The owners of the claim are William A. Farish and Co."

An Anglo-Asiatic velocipedist, to avoid the mid-day heat, has been exercising near Bombay at night, carrying a lantern; the result of which performance is that the Hindoo population take the phenomenon as a physical manifestation of their god Vishnu on a fiery celestial wheel, and prostrate themselves in the dust whenever he is seen approaching.

The Cromwell Reefs.

DEPUTATION TO THE SUPERINTENDENT.

(Daily Times, March 26.)

Yesterday afternoon, a deputation, consisting of Mr. Birch, Mayor of Dunedin, Captain Fraser, Captain McKenzie, Mr. J. C. Brown, M.H.R., Mr. J. Miller, M.P.C., Mr. J. Sibbald, M.P.C., and Messrs Bathgate, Griffen, De Carle, Feraud, and Harding, had an interview with His Honor the Superintendent, to show the necessity of steps being taken to obtain a supply of water sufficient to work the Cromwell reefs.

Mr. Feraud, J.P., and late Mayor of Clyde, said that in addressing His Honor upon the necessity which existed for the establishment of some permanent system of water supply on the gold-fields of the colony, he wished it to be understood that he did so at the express wish of persons connected with the several mining claims recently opened at Bendigo Gully, which, as appeared from recent discoveries, contained the richest deposit of gold-bearing quartz-reef probably in the world, and certainly the richest in New Zealand. The district, which was of a largely gold-bearing character, had been but recently discovered, yet, notwithstanding this, six separate leads of quartz-reefs were being worked, independent of which there were numerous ground-sluicing claims very rich in auriferous deposits, and which would yield large returns to competent men, if water in abundance could be had. He had paid the present visit to Dunedin on the part of the mining interests, with the view of laying the matter before His Honor and the Government. The country for miles round was, for a high altitude like Bendigo, comparatively destitute of a constant supply of water; in fact, the machinery already there was idle, because of the insufficient supply of water, and, unless steps were taken by the Government to remedy the evil, the province would suffer largely in the loss of gold revenue, and revenue arising from the consumption of taxable goods required by a large mining population. He had no hesitation in stating that if a sufficient supply of water could be obtained, the results arising from an increase in the number of the population and in the gold returns would more than equal the most prosperous days of the old Dunstan, and exceed the escort returns from the rich Tuapeka Blue Spur mines. His conviction was that quite 5000 or 6000 miners could find profitable employment in the Bendigo Gully district for twenty, and perhaps fifty, years to come. He need scarcely mention to His Honor, and the gentlemen composing the deputation, who were as well able to judge of the working of gold-fields as himself, that 5000 successful miners would require a population of at least three times their number, including their families, storekeepers, skilled artisans, and professional men; and it would therefore be seen that by rendering the assistance which the deputation now asked at the hands of Government, a settled population of 15,000 persons would in all probability be soon settled in the neighbourhood. That being the case, he thought it was not too much to say that it was incumbent upon the Government to look at the matter as statesmen and in a business-like way, and render all the assistance in their power. He saw no difficulty in the Government obtaining power from the General Assembly to allocate the revenue now received from the pastoral tenant of the run on which Bendigo was situated. The rent, he believed, amounted to upwards of £2000 annually. If that amount was set aside as a guarantee to secure to the capitalists interest upon their shares at the rate of 8 per cent., he had no doubt that from £20,000 to £25,000 would be placed at once in the hands of a company, who would undertake to furnish a superabundant supply of water from the Lindis. That, he believed, would be the proper river, but it could only be tested and confirmed by a proper survey and report from a thoroughly qualified hydraulic engineer, who had already had experience in connection with similar work upon an extensive scale, such as the able and exhaustive report which the Government published some two years ago upon the water supply to the Blue Spur district, which, if his memory served him right, was drawn up by Mr. John Millar, civil engineer. That report he had read with pleasure, and from it he had derived much information. If they had a similar report framed, and able hydraulic advice, whereby they could indicate to a company the best means of supplying from fifty to sixty heads of water, confined to a single claim, he was satisfied that the capital could be obtained if guaranteed by the Government, thus establishing confidence in the first instance. He did not think any payment would ever be required from Government, as he had no doubt that the enterprise would ultimately pay 15 per cent. His Honor might ask why a guarantee was required; he would reply, so many persons suffered two years ago by visionary schemes being foisted upon the market, that everything in the shape of mining enterprise was looked upon with suspicion, consequently a guarantee was simply required to restore confidence. Touching the *bona fides* of the Bendigo mines, he wished to mention that on Mr. Warden Pyke's visiting Logan's reef some

time ago, he observed a large amount of mining stuff which had run out to waste, and was informed by Mr. Logan that it was useless, and contained no gold. But Mr. Pyke, who had had Victorian experience, looked upon the spoil as being of some value, and requested that he might be furnished with a specimen picked indiscriminately from the heap; that was done, and the specimen was forwarded to Dr. Hector, the Colonial Geologist, for analysis. Dr. Hector reported it as being mica schist, intermixed with quartz, and containing gold at the rate of from 35 to 4000s to the ton. He (Mr. Feraud) therefore thought it was not too much to expect that fabulous returns would yet be obtained in the neighbourhood for which water supply was now sought to be obtained. Every bit of ground from Logan's reef to the Creek was auriferous for a distance of nine or ten miles, from the point of Logan's reef down to Quartz Reef Gully. Under the circumstances he trusted that His Honor would give the matter his best attention and support.

His Honor explained that the object of the deputation had been pretty well anticipated by the Provincial Council, which adopted the following resolution on the 23rd December last:—

1st.—"That with a view to develop the auriferous resources of the province, and in order to ensure a supply of water at all seasons and on reasonable terms, this Council is of opinion that it is desirable to encourage the construction of water-races and reservoirs on the various gold-fields, by means of a guarantee on the capital invested in such undertakings."

2nd.—"That His Honor the Superintendent be requested to introduce a Bill at the first session of the General Assembly, empowering the Provincial Government to guarantee interest at a rate not exceeding eight per cent. per annum on any sum or sums which may be expended on the construction of reservoirs and water-races on the various gold-fields throughout the province; and also providing that an additional sum of three per cent. on the amount expended should be set aside as a fund for the purpose of purchasing the works, at a fair valuation, so soon as a sufficient fund has accumulated for that purpose: provided such work shall be undertaken under agreement with, and completed to the satisfaction of, the Provincial Executive, and that the Government shall have the power to fix, from time to time, the scale of charges for the supply of water; the amount on which interest to be guaranteed as aforesaid not to exceed the sum of £100,000."

An Act has been prepared for introduction into the General Assembly during the next session, to give effect to the foregoing resolutions. He regretted that the sum had been limited to £100,000, because he believed that a larger sum might be advantageously expended in the province. The members of the Government, as well as himself, would do all in their power to give the resolution the force of law. It was necessary that influence should be brought to bear on members of the General Assembly, and with every representative in this province it should be a *sine qua non*. It had been a question in his mind whether they should not have gone in for a loan, but it was thought it would be better to go in for a guarantee.

Captain Fraser suggested the advisability of getting a properly qualified person to report upon the probable richness and permanency of the Bendigo reefs.

His Honor replied that the Government had received a letter from the Chief Secretary of Victoria, by whom a competent mining surveyor had been recommended, and they were in correspondence to secure his services to report upon the auriferous resources of the province.

Captain Fraser said they had great faith in the Bendigo reefs, and would be glad to have such a report as soon as possible.

Mr. Millar presumed there was nothing to hinder the amount specified in the resolution being supplemented if considered necessary.

His Honor said the whole difficulty lay with the General Assembly.

Mr. Millar: But this being a reproductive work, I should not think the Assembly could set its face against it.

Mr. Bathgate said that unfortunately the Assembly did not take much notice of Otago.

His Honor said that if we were only left to ourselves there would be no difficulty in the matter. However, he thought it would be as well that it should be known on the gold-fields that it was not the Provincial Government who were standing in the way of this great undertaking. If the other members would do so, he should be inclined to advocate the repealing of the Public Revenues Act, and then they would not have to go to the Assembly.

Captain Fraser: Dunedin, as well as the gold-fields, would be benefited by the carrying out of such a scheme as this.

Mr. De Carle endorsed the remarks of Captain Fraser, and confirmed Mr. Feraud's report as to the richness of the locality referred to. He had visited it only lately, and was convinced there was plenty of gold, if there were only means to obtain it. A week ago the Aurora reef was nearly at a stand-still for want of water. Only four head of stampers could be kept going, and it was anticipated that in a fortnight they must stop. He believed there were hundreds of tons of stone on the grass without means of getting it crushed. If the means to obtain the gold were furnished, labor could be employed. Part of the object of the deputation was to ask the Government to allow a guarantee on £25,000. The Government would, in all probability, never be asked for the in-

terest of eight per cent., inasmuch as it was almost certain that a return of 15 per cent. could be obtained. They should do all they could to secure a population, which was what was required.

Mr. Bathgate: And revenue.

Mr. De Carle: Well, population will bring revenue.

His Honor said it would be well when the Premier visited Dunedin for the same deputation to wait upon him.

Mr. De Carle said it would be also advisable, if his Honor could afford the time, to accompany the Premier to the Bendigo reefs.

After some remarks from Mr. Brown, Mr. Bathgate suggested that united action should be taken to bring the matter under the notice of the representatives of the province in the General Assembly. He suggested that the gentlemen present should form themselves into a committee.

The Superintendent having stated that the matter would have his warmest support, the deputation thanked his Honor, and withdrew.

Several of the members of the deputation adjourned to one of the committee-rooms of the Provincial Council, and the following resolution, which was submitted by Mr. Bathgate, was agreed to:—

"That it is necessary that action be taken to secure a portion of the revenue of the province being applied to the purpose of bringing in a supply of water for the development of the extraordinary auriferous resources in Bendigo Gully and neighborhood, either by the Government undertaking the works, or by a public guarantee being afforded on the required capital; that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to carry into effect the foregoing resolution, with power to add to their number, and that Captain Fraser be appointed convener, viz., Messrs T. Birch, Mayor of Dunedin, Captain Fraser, Captain McKenzie, J. Miller, J. D. Feraud, J. Bathgate, E. De Carle, J. Harding, J. Sibbald, and J. Griffen."

Miscellaneous Extracts.

Messrs C. Koopmanschap and Co., the great importers of Chinamen, New York, have contracted with the Texas Land Company to supply them with 5000 Chinese laborers, or emigrants, to be employed upon their lands, which are situated along the line of the Houston Central and Red River Railroad. The company intend to establish towns and settlements along the line of the railroad, and they will give to each Chinaman who will locate himself permanently in Texas, 20 acres of good tillable land.

A correspondent of the *Sydney Morning Herald* gives the following prescription as a certain cure for drunkenness:—Sulphate of iron, 5 grains; magnesia, 10 grains; peppermint water, 11 drachms; spirits of nutmeg, 1 drachm. One tablespoonful in a wineglass of water twice a day. If the love of intoxicating liquor has entwined your very vitals, strictly adhere to the above prescription, and not only the practice, but the very inclination for strong drink will subside in a short time.

A coal-pit at Dundee, near Glasgow, has been the scene of one of those disasters to which miners are so frequently exposed, but fortunately in this case the prompt means taken for the rescue of the men were completely successful. About three o'clock on January 15, there were five men and a boy working in the lowest or ironstone seam, and a number more in the higher or main coal. Suddenly the roof at the door-heads of the lowest seam, and a mass of stones and rubbish from the shaft, for a distance of fully fourteen fathoms up, fell down with a crash, burying the six persons below, smashing the cage then at the bottom, and cutting off all means of communication with the lower shaft for the time being. With all speed a long and slanting narrow hole was made through the rubbish, and the men were carefully drawn up about one o'clock next morning. One of the workmen was severely injured by the falling rubbish, having sustained a severe fracture of the ribs, and other internal injuries.

At a meeting held at Scott's Hotel, Melbourne, on the 10th inst., relative to the presentation of a testimonial to Professor Halford for his discovery of the efficacy of ammonia, when injected into the veins, as an antidote for snake-bite, some entirely new theories as to its probable uses in cases of blood-poisoning and other diseases were advanced by some of the speakers. Extracts were read from the *Lancet*, in which it was shown that the remedy had been employed with great success in England in a case of puerperal fever, and in a case of poisoning by swallowing an aconite lotion. In the latter case it was stated that death had "occurred at the heart," but upon ammonia being injected into the veins, the patient rapidly recovered. It had been suggested by Dr. Richardson, of London, that this remedy may be advantageously used in cases of hydrophobia, and Dr. Woodridge advanced the opinion that in cases where death was taking place through an overdose of chloroform, the injection of ammonia would have the effect of counteracting the poisonous influence of the drug; and, in support of his statement, said that Professor Halford, in the course of his experiments, had apparently killed a dog with chloroform six times, and in each case revived the animal with the ammonia remedy.

THURSDAY, 14th APRIL, 1870.
At 2 o'clock.

CROMWELL COAL-PIT!

Absolute and Unreserved Sale.

W. JACKSON BARRY
has received positive instructions to sell, without any reserve, at his Mart, on the above date, that VALUABLE PROPERTY, known as the

CROMWELL COAL-PIT.

Now in full working order.

Together with all the GEAR, WORKING PLANT, HORSES and CARTS.

The excellence of this Property is so well known that the Auctioneer deems the mere mentioning of it quite a sufficient guarantee. The pit is in full working order; the demand for the coal is extensive and increasing; and to a small capitalist or party of working miners, no better or safer investment can present itself.

£500 has been recently expended upon the pumping apparatus, and in improving the pit, so that no outlay is required.

The property is only sold to close partnership accounts.

TERMS EASY.

For title, and other particulars, apply to

Mr H. MANDERS,
Cromwell and Queenstown.

Hotel at Wakefield for Sale.

LEGITIMATE AND LUCRATIVE INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE.

THE BENDIGO REEFS HOTEL,
situated in the rising township of Wakefield, and doing a first-rate trade.

The above commodious and substantial House, which has been fitted with every convenience for carrying on a large business, commands the whole of the traffic to Logantown and the Reefs, and presents a first-rate opening for parties in search of a bona fide investment.

For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM GOODALL,

On the premises.

TENDERS will be received up to 21st

April, 1870, by the Directors of the IDA VALLEY

DEEP LEAD CO., BLACKS No. 1, for SINKING

and FURNISHING a SHAFT, 200 feet deep,

in the Deep Lead at Blacks No. 3. Specifications

can be seen, and full particulars obtained,

upon application to the undersigned, at Blacks

No. 1.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Signed) JOHN PITCHIE

WANTED.

A FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT

Apply

"CROMWELL ARGUS" OFFICE.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS has been laid on the

ARDBOOK STATION.

JOHN M. McLEAN.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER OF SHARES in QUARTZ REEFS at Bendigo Gully and Carrick Ranges, Shares in Water Races, Freshhold Properties, &c., &c.

For particulars apply to

R. F. BADGER,
Mining and Estate Agent,
Melmore-street.

New Advertisements.

WILL BE CLASSIFIED IN OUR NEXT.



By appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, His Excellency the Governor, and the Volunteers.

F. BEISSEL, Ladies' and Gentlemen's

HAIR-DRESSER & PERFUMER,

Rattray-street, Dunedin.

Warm, Cold, and Shower Baths, &c., always ready.

Ladies' Hair dressed any style or fashion. A private room for ladies.

New Advertisements.

WILL BE CLASSIFIED IN OUR NEXT.

V. R.

NOTICE.

COURTS will be held in the CROMWELL DISTRICT as follows:—

(APRIL 13, 27.
WEDNESDAY MAY 11, 25.
JUNE 8, 22.)

VINCENT PYKE, R.M.,

Warden.

Cromwell, April 5, 1870.

JUST PUBLISHED.

REGULATIONS

OF THE

OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS, &c.,

122 Pages and Index.

Price 2s. each (the usual allowance to the trade). May be had from Provincial Government Storekeeper, Dunedin.
30th March 1870. 21-23

OTAGO PIONEER QUARTZ

MINING COMPANY,

(In Liquidation).

The CLAIM, STEAM-ENGINE, QUARTZ-CRUSHING MACHINE, and other Property of the Company will be offered FOR SALE by public auction or tender, in Dunedin, on or about Thursday, April 14.

J. S. WEBB,

Official Liquidator.

UNION HOTEL,

STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN.

E. LYONS, Proprietor,
(Late of the Masonic Dining Rooms,
Princes-street).

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Wines and Spirits of excellent quality.

Luggage Stored Free.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables. 21-72

COAL CREEK HOTEL,

HALF WAY BETWEEN

CROMWELL AND LAWRENCE.

The above hotel possesses excellent accommodation for travellers, who may rely upon receiving every attention. The house is situated on the main road from Tuapeka to Cromwell, and affords a convenient stopping-place for horsemen and passengers by coach.

The Dunstan and Tuapeka Mail Coach passes the door twice a week, and the daily increasing traffic sufficiently proves that this road is recognised as the best route from Dunedin to the Northern Gold-Fields.

GENERAL STORE. DISTRICT POST-OFFICE.

N.B.—First-class Stabling. Horses for hire. Paddock accommodation.

R. AYLING,
Proprietor. 21-72

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

A STATION OF 20,000 ACRES, situate at

the Hawea Lake. Apply, on the run, to

CHAS. W. ROBERTS,

Or to

BRIGHT BROS. & CO.,

Dunedin.

COMMERCIAL.

ARGUS OFFICE,

Tuesday afternoon.

Business during the past week has been on the increase, and general goods have been in fair demand.

Flour.—Several loads of Wakatipu have been despatched to Alexandra, Nevis, Bannockburn, and Bendigo Gully.

Bran, Pollard, and Wheat are being freely disposed of.

Chaff is now selling at £8 per ton.

Oats are not in great demand. Stocks are well supplied, and they are now quoted at 5s a bushel.

Timber and Building Materials, owing to a combination of the trade in Dunedin, have advanced slightly in price.

Our quotations are as follow:—

Flour (Robertson & Hallenstein's).—£16 to

£17 10s per ton.

Pollard, do. do., £12 per ton.

Bran, do. do., £9 per ton.

Oats.—5s per bushel.

Wheat.—7s 6d per bushel.

Chaff.—£8 per ton.

Hay.—£10 "

Straw.—£7 "

Potatoes.—£12 "

Bread.—1s per 4lb loaf.

Butter.—2s per lb.

Cheese.—1s 6d "

Bacon.—1s 6d "

Ham.—1s 8d "

Eggs.—2s per dozen.

Kerosene.—4s 6d per gallon.

Candles.—1s 3d per lb.

Mutton.—4d to 6d

Beef.—7d and 8d

Lignite, 35s. per ton.

Firewood (scrub), £4 per load.

Cartage from Dunedin.—£3 10

Cromwell Post Office.

MAILS CLOSE:

For Clyde, Dunedin, and intervening offices, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 p.m.

For Dunedin, via Teviot, Tuapeka, and Tokomairiro, every Tuesday, at 3 p.m.

For Kawarau Gorge, Edwards's, Gibbston, Arrow River, Frankton and Queenstown, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 9 p.m.

For Rocky Point, Luggett, Albert Town, and Cardrona, every Tuesday, at 9 p.m.

For Bannockburn and Nevis, every alternate Monday, at 9 a.m.

MAILS ARRIVE:

From Dunedin, Clyde, and intervening offices, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a.m.

From Dunedin, via Tokomairiro, Tuapeka, and Teviot, every Friday, at 9 a.m.

From Queenstown, Frankton, Arrow River, Edwards's, Gibbston, and Kawarau Gorge, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.

From Cardrona, Albert Town, Luggett, and Rocky Point, every Thursday, at 3 p.m.

From Nevis and Bannockburn, every alternate Wednesday, at 3 p.m.

SAVINGS BANK AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

Open for the transaction of Money Order and Savings Bank business daily, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

The Telegraph Office is open to the public on week days from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sundays from 10 to 10.30 a.m., and from 5 to 5.30 p.m., New Zealand mean time.

J. REEKIE, Postmaster.

From and after this date, the postage on letters for the whole of the Australian Colonies (except Western Australia) will be as follows:—Not exceeding half an ounce, 3d; not exceeding one ounce, 6d; not exceeding one ounce and a half, 9d; and so on, increasing 3d for every half-ounce.

An alteration is also made in the progression of rates of postage on letters for the Colony of New Zealand, United Kingdom, and all the British Colonies and Possessions, which will in future be as follows:—Not exceeding half an ounce, one rate; not exceeding one ounce, three rates; not exceeding one and a half ounce, three rates; and so on, for every additional half-ounce or fraction of half an ounce, increasing one rate. Postage rates for the United Kingdom remain as before, with the exception as to the progression.

ARCH. BARR, Chief-Postmaster.

BIRTH.

On the 5th inst., at the Bank of New South Wales, Cromwell, the wife of JOHN A. PRESHAW of a son.

THE

Cromwell Argus.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1870.

The Cromwell portion of the January English mails was delivered on Monday morning. We give a few interesting clippings in another column.

On account of the great interest centred in the mining cases, Maudslayi and others v. Richmond and others, and Logan and others v. Allhead and others, heard in the Warden's Court last week, we give full reports of each, which will no doubt be read with great interest by the mining community.

We have received a letter from a miner at Bendigo touching some observations which appeared in a contemporary, but owing to the late hour of its arrival, we are obliged to hold it over till our next issue.

The following are the amounts brought down by the Queenstown Escort, as supplied to us by Sergeant Fox, the officer in charge:—Queenstown, 1781 ozs.; Arrow, 597 ozs. Cromwell's contribution for the past fortnight was 820 ozs.

During the past week, the weather has been perceptibly colder, and winter is evidently drawing quickly upon us. The higher portions of the mountains by which we are surrounded have also donned their winter garb, and will no doubt remain covered now until next summer.

On Saturday evening last, a challenge match at billiards between Mr W. Smitham and C. Garnett was played in the Kawarau Hotel billiard room. The game was 500 up, and Mr Smitham was the winner, with only nine points to spare.

We believe it is not the intention of the Commissioner of Police to do away with the camp at Cardrona, the removal of Mr Fleming being only temporary.

We understand that a concert in aid of the Church of England Building Fund was to have taken place at the Arrow on Saturday evening last.

We are indebted to Mr Simpson, District Road Engineer, for notes of his recent trip to Hollyford river, which we publish in another column. We understand that a track from the head of the Wakatipu Lake to Lake McKerron will be commenced without delay.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Victoria Quartz Mining Co. (No. 1 east, Aurora reef), held on Wednesday last, it was decided to place the company under the Limited Liability Act, with a capital of £8000, represented by 800 shares of £10 each. Mr Bate was appointed legal manager, and we understand that gentleman has accepted the office.

We have recently heard several complaints made of the bad nature of the road on the east side of the Hawea Lake. This road has hitherto been maintained at the private cost of the neighboring runholders, but as an extensive timber trade is now springing up with the Bendigo diggings through the establishment of a saw-mill at the Lake, which is now in full work, we think the Government should take the matter in hand, and have the road attended to before the winter sets in.

Tenders were recently called for by the Government for the formation of about a mile of the main road adjoining the north side of the township of Roxburgh; and we learn from the Gazette, that Mr R. Ayling, of Coal Creek, is the successful tenderer. We are informed that the contract is to be at once proceeded with. The portion of the road referred to stands much in need of improvement, as it is at present extremely rough and tortuous.

From an official notice which appears in another column, signed by the Chief Postmaster, our readers will perceive that the postage on letters for Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania is now reduced to threepence, instead of sixpence as heretofore. It will also be seen that an alteration has been made in the progression of rates of postage on letters. The gradation will in future be half-ounces, not ounces as before. These reductions, taken in conjunction with the very moderate telegraph charges now in operation, afford great facilities for cheap postal and telegraphic communication with all parts of New Zealand.

THE BENDIGO REEFS.

Mr Logan, manager of the Cromwell Company, has had a day and night shift at work for some time, and it is expected that both will be continued as long as the winter frosts will permit. Now that there is plenty of water in Bendigo Gully, and the law-suit is decided, no more interruption is likely to occur at the battery. The tail-water of the Rise and Shine Company, heretofore diverted into the flat, is now to flow down the bed of the creek.

In claims Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7 east on this line, work has been suspended for some time. No. 3, the Golden Crown, is still going ahead as usual; the workmen are lifting some splendid stone, and the shareholders expect soon to have a crushing. The holders of No. 9 have again set in to work sinking their shaft, which is now about fifty feet down. Messrs Reed and Loughnan (No. 10 east) have constructed a dry road to the Aurora battery, and about fifty tons of excellent stone is being carted thither for a trial crushing. This will give a fair idea of the value of the stone in adjacent claims on the same line of reef. Work has been stopped at No. 11 (Elliot and Co.'s) for some time. This claim is the most easterly on Logan's line (Bendigo Reef). Sinking progresses vigorously in Nos. 1 and 2 west.

The Aurora Company have washed up, and with very satisfactory results, considering the interruption caused by the leakage of the water-race. The company are to give a trial crushing to Messrs Reed and Loughnan very shortly, and it is to be hoped they will be able to aid the other claims likewise before the frost sets in. With the exception of No. 1 east (Messrs D. McLoughlan and Co.), operations have ceased in all easterly claims on this line. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 west—Prospecting continued with energy. No. 4 west.—The prospectors of this claim (L. Davis and George Findeson) have been engaged for months past collecting some first-rate stone on the surface of their claim, supposed to have broken away from a very rich part of the Bendigo Reef. They have now stored up about fifty tons ready for crushing, and have been offered a high price, but prefer having the stuff crushed, should an opportunity offer, to disposing of it for a lump sum.

Coleclough and Company's reef widens as they sink deeper. It is over two feet thick in the new drive recently commenced, about 200 feet down towards the gully. This company has grapsed some superior stone during the past fortnight. In 1 and 2 east operations are energetically continued. All claims east of No. 2 have been abandoned, the reef not having been struck.

LAKE WAKATIP TO THE HOLLYFORD RIVER.

MR SIMPSON'S SURVEY EXPEDITION.—NOTES BY THE WAY.

Friday, March 18.—Left Queenstown, per steamer Antrim, at 11 a.m., and after a most pleasant sail, reached the head of the Lake (distant about thirty miles) at 4 p.m. Weather excellent, and hence Euruslaw Peak, capped with snow and aided by the surrounding peaks, contrasted strangely but favourably with the barren and monotonous prospects obtainable in the neighbourhood of the Dunstan. Unshipped our provisions, equipment articles, and horses, and the packing process was then commenced. This operation, being novel and strange to at least one or two of the party, proved somewhat tedious. Started, and camped about a mile from the head of the Lake, in the middle of a flat, and adjacent to a couple of friendly birch trees, whose welcome spread considerably relieved us from the chilling influence of the first frosty night experienced. The majority of the party were now employed in fixing the tents, while the remainder attended to the replenishment of the inner man. Went to bed about 8 p.m.

Saturday, March 19.—Up at 6.15 a.m. Breakfasted off a cut of one of "Sinclair's" best, and commenced exploration of the country. By a tedious process of wandering, unaided successfully to get through a bush on the west side of the Dart Valley. Not being over expert, got caught beautifully in the middle of a swamp. Followed through this by the first branch of the river Dart, crossed, and made straight for the main branch; but after two or three ineffectual attempts, succumbed, and at

tempted to enter the bush by the channel we lately crossed, but which being narrower and deeper, we had to perform an acrobatic feat by the kindly aid of the projecting branch of a tree. Traversed the bush, and re-entered the flat five miles distant; thence to second camping-place, ten miles distant from head of Lake, and adjacent to mouth of Routeburn Valley. The valley of the Dart is rather extensive, and the land is excellent for half a mile on each side of the river as far as the junction of the Routeburn. The width of the valley is estimated at a mile and a half on the average, but at least half a mile may be considered as the shingly or sandy bed of the river in ordinary freshets. The volume of water exceeds anticipation, being fully equal to that of the Shotover, and the full of the flat is probably twenty feet to the mile. Camped on the outskirts of the bush, which extends three-fourths of the distance up the Routeburn Valley; and having secured what Nature demands—viz., shelter and sustenance—we went to sleep.

Sunday, March 20.—Up at 6.30, breakfasted, and resumed the march. Being Sunday, we took it easy. Still progressing in the direction of the interior. Sorrowful to relate, had to cut a track through a mixture of dense and light scrub to avoid two swamps, a distance of three quarters of a mile. Arrived at a terraced opening on the south bank of the Routeburn, and established camp. Terraced opening about 40 chains in length, by an average width of 20 chains. Land good, and feed excellent. The horses will remain here until our return, as the country is too rough to take them further. Camping place about two miles above the junction of the Routeburn with the river Dart, there being no tributaries between. The volume of water of the Routeburn at this place may be taken as the maximum flow into the Dart at this particular season of the year. Sand-flies exceedingly annoying all night. Weather, as before, good.

Monday, March 21.—Up between six and seven. Breakfasted, and with four of the party explored the gorge in advance for a distance of four or five miles. We then returned, and made arrangements for one of the party to remain in charge of the horses till our return. The men then arranged their swags for the following morning, a week's supply of provisions being included in the articles packed. Shot a brace of blue ducks, also some kakas, and the cook expertly entrapped a Maori hen. They were all duly prepared, and put on the fire for next morning's breakfast.

Tuesday, March 22.—Rose at 7; fared sumptuously on previous day's execution with the gun. Left cook with fair supply of provisions, which, with his excellent tact in ensuring native hens, made him quite contented. Commenced our first day's legitimate exploration. Travelled through a mixture of bush, tolerably free from under scrub, and open grassy flats, the latter not very extensive, although some of them would make snug little farms for dyspeptic individuals who can still write cheques for small amounts. This bush is vastly inferior to that on the lake side, but still a few sticks could be picked for divers purposes. Got to first crossing of Routeburn, 2 miles distant from camp. Very good ford; average depth of water, 12 inches. From this place to the rapids, a distance of a mile, we marched through bush of the same nature as that last met with. Arriving at a creek, we ascended obliquely a spur of the hill-side facing the rapids; and by a process of scrambling up and sliding down this "gentle" undulating part of the track, reached an old camping-place, which, judging from the decayed condition of the uprights and ridge-pole, must have been one of Caples' old places of "accommodation" in the very early days. Following the blazed track over a bushy flat, not very extensive in width, arrived at a good-sized grassy flat, in the middle of which is the junction of the north with the west branch of the Routeburn. Flat in extent probably 80 chains by 20; greatest portion gravelly, likely to be submerged during floods—hence in a measure useless for agricultural purposes. The top of the flat is the bottom of the "Lower Falls." Looking up to their summit, the effect is striking. A series of cascades over a rugged, rocky face, total height about 1100 feet, and horizontal distance not more than 50 or 60 chains, the banks thickly bushed, and sloping "gently" at the rate of 1 to 1. From this description one may be enabled to draw his own conclusions as to the grandeur of the prospect. The bush line is close upon the top of the falls, there being a sad falling off in the quality and dimensions of the timber. Having faced manfully the difficulties attending the ascent, we "went at it"—to borrow a pugilistic phrase—and had the satisfaction of gaining the top after 2½ hours' "pleasant" exercise. I wish a certain medical friend of mine had been there. A timely distribution of a few drops of "Hennessy's" best put the party in good humour, and called to the fore sufficient energy to erect our tent on the edge of the bush and to prepare our humble evening meal. Weather excellent, but the temperature several degrees colder. Bush with less undergrowth than below. In the ascent met with some splendid specimens of shrubs, equal to our best garden ones; and water-lilies were so abundant that we

found them useful for pulling ourselves up with.

Wednesday, March 23.—Rose at 7.30, and resumed march, after a painfully monotonous breakfast, over a narrow strip of very good land, extending about a mile and a half between the upper and lower falls, the average width not exceeding 6 to 8 chains. Its high elevation renders it useless for any purpose but grazing in the summer and autumn season. The upper falls are about half the height of the lower; appearance the same, and horizontal distance in proportion. Having no bush to contend with, scrambled up pretty easily, and was rewarded with a view of Lake Harris, the summit of the falls being the discharging point of this lake. The lake, which is totally wall-bound, is about half the size of Lake Hayes. At the west end is the dividing saddle, which will be the highest point of ascension when the track is formed, and the lowest part of which is fifty feet above the level of the lake. At the north end is a feeder from Lake Wilson, a yet smaller lake, about 200 or 300 feet above Lake Harris. The view from the saddle is confined to the Hollyford valley, being well hemmed-in in the circuit all but in this one direction. Had to come over a shelving hill bordering on Lake Harris, as the side of the lake is quite impassable; operations of ascending, traversing, and descending a trial to timorous individuals or people with delicate understandings. Descended from saddle to a small terrace bordering the bush of the Hollyford valley and adjacent hills. Had dinner here, and resumed the descent to the Hollyford. The first hour's march was tolerably easy work, but the subsequent part of the journey was attended with many mishaps, in the shape of somersaults, semi-broken heads, swags flying off at regular tangents, sudden disappearances of limbs, and frequent total eclipses. Descended about 4000 feet in a horizontal direction of not more than two miles, through ordinary bush, the aid from which was invaluable sometimes in assisting us to keep a perpendicular position. Got to the bank of the Hollyford at 5, rigged up the tent sharp, biled, not the billy, but the water in it, and fed luxuriantly on "Sundair" and biscuits. The banks of the Hollyford are thickly bushed to its rise, and as far down as the eye could see, probably to the coast. The bush was superior to that previously passed through, but not what might be called first-class; fern prevails, although there are a few good sticks of totara. The river seems to be subject to floods, as the flat on the east side bears indications of flood influence. The creeks running into the Hollyford, and the river itself, may probably be considerably rushed should the communication be opened, as there are some very good indications of gold-bearing strata. The ford at our camping-place was very good; not more than 12 inches of water, and a width of 100 feet. The river is not so large at this place as is the Shotover at its ordinary crossing. Wild fowl abundant, but shy; our shot too light, hence somewhat unsuccessful in treating with them. Sandflies had a rare feed during the evening.

Thursday, March 24.—Strong breeze all night. Tent showed unmistakable signs of leaving in; but didn't. Rose at seven, and commenced the return journey. 4000 feet staring one in the face—delightful respect! Off at it like bricks, however, and, after a walk of four good hours, succeeded in reaching the small terrace before 11 o'clock. Had dinner, and then made for the saddle, arriving on the top about 3 o'clock. Started on the ascent at 4 o'clock, the shelving hill not at all to be recommended for its security; but, having commenced, we carried it through. Headed to be inclined upwards; a downward tendency might have resulted in something looking. Got on to the strip of flat land leading to the top of the lower falls, and quickly traversing it, reached the camping ground of the previous Tuesday evening close upon twilight. Weather very cold, but fine. A few good yarns were spun over a tolerable fire, which the relations were not called upon to verify, so we quietly went to bed.

Friday, March 25.—Rose at 6.45. Cold and hazy morning. After breakfast, we followed the south bank of the Roubenau all day way of change, where we had to fossick as well as the precipitous nature of the hill slope would permit. Reached the bottom of the falls in a little over an hour; and resumed march to the camp at 10 p.m., where our charming friend the Cook received us with every demonstration of joy. Dined liberally, packed up, and of each the mouth of the valley, and the edge of the hills, by 5 p.m. Camped at a most magnificent spot, and generously allowed the horses to roam at large; but retarded doing so afterwards, as they went 1000 feet, and could not be found that evening. Filled fuel on the fire, till it reached huge proportions, frightening away evil spirits, but failing to entrap Maori demons. Weather, as before, splendid.

Saturday, March 26.—Men did not get the horses till 9. Went off to the head of the lake, distant 9 miles. Reached it just in time to catch the steamer before going to the wharf. Delayed it until men came in with guns and effects. Got all on board, and left at 3, arriving in Queenstown at 7.30, after an absence of only eight days.

WARDEN'S COURT.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

(Before Vincent Pyke, Esq., Warden.)

DISPUTED MINING PARTNERSHIP.—IMPORTANT CASE.

Maidman and others v. Stewart Richmond and another.—Mr Brough appeared for plaintiffs, Henry Maidman, Robert Loughnan, and Ignatius Loughnan, who claimed to be a jointed partners of defendants in the prospectors' claim on the line of reef known as Stewart Richmond's, at Bendigo.

Mr Bailey appeared for defendants, who pleaded a denial of the partnership.

Mr Brough briefly stated the case, and called the following witnesses, from whose evidence the facts of the case, so far as elicited, will be gathered.

Henry Maidman, on oath, gave evidence as follows: I am a storekeeper at the Luggate. In the end of September, last, Richmond, Muir, the Messrs Loughnan, and myself, formed a company to prospect a reef at Dead-horse Creek, Luggate. It was originally agreed that there should be six shareholders, Richmond and Muir to work at the reef, and to receive £2 a week each as wages. The company was, however, eventually composed of the five members I have mentioned, it being agreed that a proportionate amount less should be paid the working shareholders. They began to work the reef on the 30th of September, and wrought for about a fortnight. Muir then left for Bendigo Gully, without leave. He marked out a claim at Bendigo, and came back and told us he had done so. He then returned to Bendigo, taking Richmond with him. We consented to this arrangement, as the reef at Dead-horse had not turned out well, and we thought we had a better chance at Bendigo. I shortly afterwards visited the claim at Bendigo, and found no one working in it. Muir was in Cromwell, selling shares in another claim which he had marked out. They abandoned the first claim, and pegged off a claim on a new line of reef that Richmond discovered. I believed that myself and the Messrs Loughnan had an interest in the claim. We paid £25 8s wages on the Saturday before they applied for protection for the claim. I believe that shares were sold in the claim for large amounts.

By Mr Bailey: It was in the latter end of September that we formed the company to prospect the reef at Dead-horse Gully. No wages were paid to Richmond and Muir for work done in the claim now in dispute. I still understood we were shareholders in it. There was a written agreement drawn out. [This agreement was here produced, and showed that a company had been formed to work a claim on the Aurora line of reef.] This claim was given up in consequence of the poor prospects obtained.

Ignatius Loughnan, examined, gave evidence as follows: I remember entering into a mining partnership with Maidman, the two defendants, and my cousin. Muir and Richmond were to work at a reef in Dead-horse Gully on behalf of the co-partners. This reef was subsequently abandoned, and an agreement for the working of a claim at Bendigo was drawn up. Money was paid to Muir and Richmond as wages to either the 7th, 8th, or 9th of December. My cousin paid the money. I did not see it paid. I have heard Maidman's evidence and confirm it.

Henry Maidman, re-called: I was present at Mr Loughnan's house when the money was paid to Richmond. I believe it was on the first Saturday in December. The amount paid was £25 8s. I also paid a sum of £5 13s 11d previously—that is, I received a bill for that amount which was due to me by Richmond and Muir.

This concluded the evidence for the plaintiffs; a material witness—Mr Robert Loughnan—for whose attendance the case had been previously adjourned, being still absent.

Mr Bailey contended that there was no case before the Court at all. The agreement produced showed that the company had been formed to work a claim (specifically mentioned) at Bendigo, and when that claim was abandoned it was only reasonable to suppose that the partnership was at an end. He would call for the defence.

Stewart Richmond, who being sworn deposed: I recollect entering into a mining partnership with the other parties to this suit, for the purpose of prospecting a reef at Dead-horse Gully. After working the reef for a short time we gave it up. Muir then went to Bendigo, and in a day or two came back again. He said he had taken up a claim on the Aurora reef. We all agreed to join him in it, and had an agreement drawn out to that effect. Muir and I went to work the claim. Shortly afterwards I gave up working in the claim, as I had no opinion of it. I put a man in my place. I told Maidman and Loughnan so. I also told them that they need not look to me any further as a working shareholder in the company. They did not say anything. I did not consider they were entitled to any share in the claim I subsequently took up.

By Mr Brough: I cannot say whether it was in November or December that I pegged out the claim in dispute. I remember Mr Bailey putting in our application for a prospecting claim. I suppose I signed it on that day. We had a shaft down two or three feet when we applied for the prospecting claim.

Mr Brough: Then, sir, what did you mean by stating to the Warden, in your application for a prospecting claim, that you had a shaft sunk to a depth of ten feet?

Examination continued: I remember receiving money as wages from Mr Loughnan, at his house. It was on a Saturday. I ceased to receive wages from that time. I remember that Muir and I owed Maidman £5 13s 11d for goods supplied us. Maidman received the account, and we credited him with it as wages paid.

The Warden commented strongly on the discrepancy in the evidence of the last witness as regarded the depth of the shaft which had been sunk in the claim, and intimated to the plaintiffs' solicitor that if an adjournment was applied for he would be inclined to grant it, in the hope of Mr Robert Loughnan being in attendance next Court day.

Mr Brough promised to endeavour to secure the attendance of Mr Loughnan, and applied for the adjournment, which was granted.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.

(Before Vincent Pyke, Esq., Warden.)

REEFING VERSUS SLUICING.—IMPORTANT CASE.

Logan and others v. Allread and party.—The information in this case set forth "that the defendants have for some time past been using certain tail-water, the property of the Aurora Quartz Mining Company, for sluicing purposes, and have been unlawfully running tailings into the complainants' head-race, and have so fouled the water the property of complainants as to render it unfit for the purpose of effectively working the crushing machine the property of the complainants, to the damage of the complainants to the amount of £300."

It was decided to try the case with assessors, and the following were chosen from eleven who had been summoned, viz., George Taylor, John Hayes, Roger Donegan, and William Rowe.

Mr Brough appeared for complainants, and Mr Allread conducted the case for himself and partners. Mr Brough stated the facts of the case, and called the following witnesses:—

Thomas Logan, on oath, said: I am one of the shareholders in the claim known as Logan and party's, and am the holder of a water-right to work the crushing machine. I remember the water coming down in a very muddy state this month. We were obliged to stop the machine in consequence. I estimate that we suffered a loss of £100 per day while the machine was idle. The tailings from defendants' workings filled up the head-race.

By Mr Allread: It is about twelve months since the machine was fixed. The Aurora Company were not at that time using water coming down the course it is at present. It was running down to Rocky Point. The water never was so muddy as it is at the present time. I did not expect to have clear water when I erected the machine. You are not the only parties sending muddy water down the creek. I remember sending our engineer to tell you that the water you were sending down was stopping our workings, and also your coming down to speak to me. I remember you offering to erect dams to keep the mud back. I remember you offering to cut in clean water. I refused both those offers. The muddy water both stops the wheel and clogs the tables. The bed of the creek has been filled up two feet and a half since Allread and party commenced sluicing. It has not been filled up by our tailings. The bed of the creek has risen nearly six feet during the past year.

William Watson, being sworn, deposed: I am engineer at Logan and party's machine. I remember being obliged to stop the machine this month; altogether, it was stopped 208 hours. We generally put through 12 tons in the 24 hours. The stone we have been crushing lately has averaged 3½ tons to the ton. Including myself there are four men employed at the battery. We work night and day shifts—two men during the day, and two at night. I consider £100 per day during the time the machine was stopped would be good compensation. I can see a considerable rise in the bed of the creek—in fact, it will soon overflow, and carry our tailings away.

By Mr Allread: I recollect coming to you on the 6th March. You told me you had not been ground sluicing for two days previously. I recollect that at that time the water was only coming down above where you were working. The water was muddy at that time, too. I made a memorandum every time the machine was stopped. I remember repairing the wheel during one of the occasions when it was stopped, but it was not stopped for the purpose of doing so. The wheel is working now.

By the Warden: The men at the machine were not exactly idle, as the blacksmith was engaged making some bolts, screws, &c., and the other man was cleaning up the place; but they were not employed at their usual work. I should think that £2 per ton is a fair price for crushing. The water is now like it was before Allread and party commenced sluicing. That is, it is fit for crushing with.

John Wilson Thomson, a miner in the employ of Logan and Company, corroborated the evidence of the previous witness.

This was the last witness produced for the plaintiffs.

William Allread then gave evidence on oath as follows: I am one of the defendants in this action. We rent the Aurora tail-water, and use it for sluicing purposes, under the impression that we have a right to do so. Our tailings go down the Bendigo creek. There is no other outlet for them.

[After some little delay, the water-rights of the Aurora Company were produced in Court. But it appeared that defendants had been obliged to cut another race of about a mile in length to bring the water from the Aurora race to their workings, and for this race no certificate was forthcoming.]

Edward Barnes, being sworn, stated: I recollect the time when the Aurora Company was sluicing at Bendigo. We knocked off sluicing about the time the wheel was commenced. The tailings were running in the same place as they are now. It is the only outlet for them. We obtained a certificate for the extension of our race, and the mile of race cut by defendants was included in this extension.

By Mr Brough: I thought it was possible that damage might be done to Logan and party's workings through sluicing operations. That was the reason why a clause was inserted in the agreement for our water made with Allread and party, absolving us from all liability for damages. When we were sluicing there we were working ground close to where the present defendants are sluicing. We left off working about 300 or 400 yards from where they commenced.

This concluded the evidence.

The Warden said there could be no doubt that the cutting of the race by defendants was an illegal act. The Court had never given permission for the cutting of the race. It was undoubtedly a special race, and a special application for the right to cut it should have been made. The law on this point was undoubtedly against the defendants. In so far as regarded the illegality of the cutting of the race, he must direct the assessors to find for the plaintiffs. The certificate for the extension of the race did not give a right to cut a fresh portion. As to damages, the amount sued for was ridiculously excessive. He left it to the assessors to say whether they thought it advisable to visit the ground. He would give them the following questions to answer:—

1. Have plaintiffs sustained damage by the running of muddy water from defendants' claim into complainants' race?
2. Has damage been sustained by the running of tailings into the bed of the creek?
3. Has damage been sustained by plaintiffs through loss of time during the stoppage of the wheel?
4. If so, what do you assess the total amount of damages at?

The assessors decided upon visiting the ground before giving their decision. This having been done, on their return they answered the first three questions in the affirmative, and in answer to the fourth they assessed the total damages at £45.

The Warden therefore gave judgment for the plaintiffs, damages £45, and ordered defendants to desist from further sluicing operations.

UNLAWFULLY DIVERTING WATER.

Logan and others v. Barnes and others.—Complaint against defendants for having unlawfully diverted or caused the diversion of certain water in Bendigo Gully, to the injury of complainants, by fouling the water in their head-race. The case was adjourned to the 13th April at the request of defendants.

[A large number of applications for protection, prospecting claims, water-races, &c., were disposed of, but we have not room to publish them in detail.]

A post-office has lately been established at Coal Creek flat, four miles from the Telford. Mr Robert Ayling, of the Coal Creek Hotel, is appointed postmaster.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

An adjourned meeting of the Council was held on Wednesday evening last, at which the Mayor and all the Councillors were present.

Cr. DAGO thought that before the Town Clerk proceeded to read the minutes of the former Council, it would be as well if there was some understanding as to whether the Mayor intended to put them to the meeting.

Cr. KELLY was prepared to endorse any acts of the late Corporation which did not injuriously affect the interests of the ratepayers, and which came within the intentions of the Municipal Corporations Ordinance; but money squandered in intrigue and used for private purposes he would not give his sanction to.

Cr. WHITTEK would not sit there and hear the insinuations thrown out by Cr. Kelly. At the last meeting of Council he had said that certain members of Council composed a "tyrannical majority," and now they were stigmatised as intriguers, and squanderers of the Corporation funds. He called upon the Mayor to cause Cr. Kelly to retract the expressions he had made use of, or he (Cr. Whetter) would be obliged to leave the Council Chamber. It was scandalous to think that such language should be tolerated at meetings of the Council.

Cr. DAGO considered that Cr. Kelly had insulted members of the Council in as gross a manner as it was possible for him to do. He would not sit at that Council, and listen to Cr. Kelly's aspersions and insulting language.

Cr. BURNES expressed similar views to the last speaker. He believed the Standing Orders provided that Councillors should use respectful language when speaking of or to other Councillors.

The Mayor thought that the expression was not used in such a manner as to cast reflections on any member of the Council. It might be applied to him (the Mayor) for that matter. If Cr. Kelly had used words which other Councillors were offended at, he had no doubt that he was gentleman enough to apologise for so doing.

Cr. KELLY maintained that he had acted strictly in accordance with Hansard in his language, and he really did not see that he had anything to apologise for.

Cr. WHITTEK contended that the language was not constitutional, and was used as a direct insult to himself and other members of the Council. He repeated, he would not sit with Cr. Kelly if he was permitted to make use of such highly reprehensible expressions.

There being no probability of anything like a satisfactory settlement of the dispute taking place, through Cr. KELLY's obstinacy, Cr. DAGO proposed that the whole of the Councillors should resign their seats, and let the ratepayers decide in whom they placed confidence. Although this course was assented to by Crs. BURNES and WHITTEK, nothing definite was decided on; and the meeting then broke up amidst a further display of bitterly personal talk, which it would be useless for us to repeat.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE "WHETTER GAME" AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Cromwell Argus.

SIR,—All the vindication that Mr Whetter requires from the insinuations of his detractors is a clear statement of facts thrown into the shape of a readable narrative: such as shall do common justice to his public spirited efforts to improve the district in general and Cromwell in particular. This I have here attempted, whether successfully or not, your readers must judge.

Mr Whetter is no new chum. He is an old settler, as age goes amongst us. He was here at the beginning of things. He took up his position when matters in Cromwell were in the small. He was mixed up with some of the first public movements in the town. His name is found on Committees of management from the beginning. When the funds of the School or of the Hospital needed replenishment, or any other private or public charity required help, his refined musical taste was always available, and the sick, the ignorant, and the unfortunate can all testify to the timely aid accruing to their various necessities under his able leadership. He was early called to act in public—first as councillor, then as mayor, and then he was put in the commission of the peace; and although he brought to the performance of these various functions no deep scholarship and no brilliant genius, he brought what was infinitely more valuable to society at large, a business habit of thought—a plain-hearted and honest purpose of serving the interests of his fellow citizens in the best way he was able. He has filled a large space in the eyes of the public in this district for some years past. They feel themselves in some sort custodians of his known and trusted integrity and respectability; and they can no more see him robbed of these than they can see him robbed of his stock-in-trade.

Various and slanderous articles respecting him are exported from our home market here, and from time to time they return upon us, ticketed as foreign imports. But even novices in the mysteries of authorship are not deceived by this odd device. They are well known to be patches of a rag familiar to most of us; and when we meet with them they bring back upon us lost recollections: far-fetched visions of old Mohrsw Pinchas are revived afresh; we see again his broken-in bell-topper, his scaly old swallow-tail coat, the dusty bag, like a dirty sash, hanging from his shoulder, his coffin-like countenance, and hear again the pensive cry, "Oh! oh! old chlo!" These second-hand goods are intended chiefly for home consumption; but by a trick of the trade, they are passed round to do duty at a distance first, and then return by a *bad* carriage with a fresh brand, and improved, too, for home use, like wine after a sea voyage. The genius of the threadbare print referred to points to the period of Mr Whetter's official misbehaving as setting in with his re-election to office after Mr Goodger's resignation. Here the "Whetter Game" was initiated, and as it proceeded it became deeper

and more disgusting! First he mistook an assailed mayor, and now he is heading a tyrannical majority, as councillor, to check all progress and promote all evil!

The above is but a mild picture of the "Whetter Game" as handled equal to the provincial prints by his opponent on the north side of Melbourne-street. Allow me, sir, to give the exact and brief account of Mr Whetter's election to the Cromwell Corporation, that they at least may see how far the above hideous picture is fair and truthful.

In the first Cromwell election Mr Whetter was elected as councillor under Mr W. J. Barry, as mayor, being re-elected to the same office the following year. In the third election, he was returned as mayor. When the last election was about coming off he declined being put in nomination, and gave as reasons—not that he was too pure to take his seat with "publicans and sinners"—but that he had been a sufferer both in time and trade. He therefore gave his support to his successor. Did this look like a greed of office, or the love of emoluments resulting? Mr Goodger and Mr Booth were the two candidates. Soon afterwards the poll was declared, and Mr Booth was nowhere. Mr G. W. Goodger was then declared "our Worshipful Mayor." Messrs Kelly, Burres, Dagg, and Frazer composed the Town Council. Just at this point all was confessedly legal. The elections were never challenged. The "corporate machine" worked with out fret or friction, or only such as is inherent to all deliberative bodies where different opinions are brought foot to foot, and face to face with each other. The skeleton came into the Municipal house at this stage. From whence did it come? Who introduced it? Who is responsible? A true answer to these questions will put the burden on the right back, and the blush on the right cheek. Mr Goodger and Mr Kelly resigned. Here the door was opened; and all the mischief that has resulted to the Corporation from that time to this had its beginning here. What has happened since is only the state fruit. This, and this only, is the tip rock of the tree of all evil: one of the councillors was supposed to be tainted. The sensitive sainthood of Cr. Kelly was shocked at even the prospect of contact with suspected impurity. In the interests of morality he sent in his resignation to the Town Clerk! The Mayor elect followed his example—not at the same time, but soon after. Mr Goodger's purity did not rise to the same fierce level at the moment, but it came in afterwards; and it also was found equal to the occasion. Both resignations were tabled. This was on the 2nd of August last.

The first day of the month was Sunday, and the 1st is the day appointed by the Ordinance for the election of Councillors. A clause in the Act, however, provides for this contingency. When the 1st day of August falls on Sunday, the old mayor and councillors can legally act on the 2nd, and two days afterwards if needful. Under cover of this clause, the old mayor and Council met in the Council Chamber. The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed. At this meeting the resignations of Mr Goodger as mayor and Mr Kelly as councillor were received. The resignations were read, considered, and accepted, that of the latter at his own special request. By this stroke of childish policy the town was left without a mayor; and here it was that peace and the Corporation parted company. This was the act that put a drag on the wheels of progress, that gave rise to all the litigation, all the loss of time and of temper which have followed. The subsequent evils of which these two apostles of an over-done morality complain are of their own producing. Before Cr. Kelly left the meeting above referred to, he proposed a vote of thanks to Mr Whetter for the efficient manner in which he had managed the business for the past year; and then, saint as he was, he made tracks. And now he who came forward in the emergency and stood by the Corporation in its season of deepest need is beset with the mild and gentle characters of impostor, intruder, pretender, usurper, and many other tender terms. After the ratepayers had made an effort to return Mr Goodger and place him at the head of the poll by a large majority, and were proud to see him there and expected much from him, he mocked the confidence they placed in him, and gave in his resignation under a sanctimonious pretence that sickened the hearts of all that heard it. Even his best friends could not receive it without shame and sadness. Some said he might have been expected from Cr. Kelly, from his known zeal for high morality; but how Mr Goodger, otherwise mainly in his bearing, should have *betrayed* himself to follow the example and lend himself to an act that played the Corporation into a race of troubles, wash his hands of all responsibility, and when Mr Whetter came to the rescue to save the town from utter disgrace, to brand him as a traitor and a common enemy! we cannot understand. Here is the absurdity of all absurdities; he charges Mr Whetter with the consequences of a chaos of his own creating, and he lings about his neck (Chief Justice Holt's president, Judge Wahl, the Supreme Court, Howarth and Co., and a piece of provincial pinch-back, like so many mill-stones, to sink him to a Tophur of his own digging. But the standard of morality must be upheld by public men. Loyalty to conscience is a solemn and a personal duty—granted. But this excuse will not hold water for a moment. Are not the principles of morality immutable? Were they not the same on the 30th of August as they had been on the 2nd? Did conscience condemn on the 2nd what it was willing to accept without an effort a few days afterwards? And how now? Has the upper Melbourne-street Ethiopian whitened his skin? or has the mayor and Cr. Kelly lengthened out their consciences? For two transparent vases may now be seen at the same table with the flawed piece of Westmoreland pottery—conscience and morality notwithstanding! Here I must draw to a conclusion. There is no doubt that Mr Goodger was the best mayor that Cromwell ever had before Mr Whetter gave place to him. So long as the office was in prospect he promised well. On every public occasion when he could find elbow-room for two sentences, one of them was sure to be about putting the Corporation on a better footing—a sounder footing—a more satisfactory footing. So that the ratepayers had come to think that under his mayoralship they should have a little commonwealth placed on something like a satisfactory footing. But unfortunately where they began to look for this municipal multiplex they found only a cracked wooden log.

With your permission, Mr Editor, I will resume this subject shortly, as there are many strong points in Mr Whetter's favor which yet remain to be spoken of, but which you would probably not have room for in your present issue.—I am, &c.,

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertisers in the CROMWELL ARGUS will have their names and addresses inserted in this column free of charge.

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WELCOME HOME HOTEL
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About three miles from Cromwell, on the road to the Bendigo Reefs.

JOHN FERRIAM . . . PROPRIETOR.

Every accommodation for Travellers.

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ROCKY POINT FERRY.

The large and well-furnished PUNT in connection with the above Ferry being now COMPLETED, the undersigned has great pleasure in informing the public that he is in a position to cross the heaviest Six-horse Waggon, and Vehicles of all descriptions, at VERY MODERATE RATES.

Persons visiting Bendigo Gully on horseback can be crossed at this Ferry at the reasonable charge of 1s. 6d.; Foot Passengers, 6d.

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ROCKY POINT.

On the main road to Bendigo.

The best quality of Wines, Spirits, and Beers kept in stock.

A Five-stalled Stable.
Good accommodation for travellers.

* District Post Office.*

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The Punt and Boats are worked by careful and experienced boatmen, and the heaviest waggons can be crossed at any time with perfect safety.

HUGH McPHERSON,
Proprietor.

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GOODS DELIVERED

At all parts of the Reefs.

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The above house is the largest and most comfortable in the district.

GOOD STABLING.

GENERAL STORE attached to the Hotel, with a large and varied stock of Groceries and other goods.

CROMWELL PRICES.

MERCER'S

TEMPERANCE RESTAURANT,

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BENDIGO REEFS,

The only establishment on Bendigo where Travellers can depend on getting MEALS AT ALL HOURS, in quietness and comfort.

The house is conducted strictly on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

The Restaurant is under the immediate management of Mrs MERCER, and visitors may rest assured that every attention will be paid to their wants.

In order to keep pace with the increasing requirements of the township, the proprietor is about to make extensive improvements on the premises, and will shortly be in a position to offer excellent SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION to Boarders and Travellers.

Charges very moderate.

FRANCIS MERCER,
Proprietor.

BENDIGO GULLY REEFS.

OLD BENDIGO HOTEL

AND

STORES.

SMITH & O'DONNELL

* Miners and Travellers can have first-class accommodation, and may obtain every information respecting the locality.

Good Stabling; Horse-feed always on hand.

New Stone Promises are now being erected.

Bendigo Gully

A1 BAKERY, { LOGANTOWN,
BENDIGO GULLY.

J. STEVENSON

Has much pleasure in informing the Residents of the BENDIGO GULLY DISTRICT that he is now prepared to SUPPLY them with

BREAD OF THE BEST QUALITY,
At their own residences, Daily.

FOUR-POUND LOAF, ONE SHILLING.

A choice assortment of BISCUITS and CONFECTIONERY always kept in stock.

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DOHEY'S UNION HOTEL,

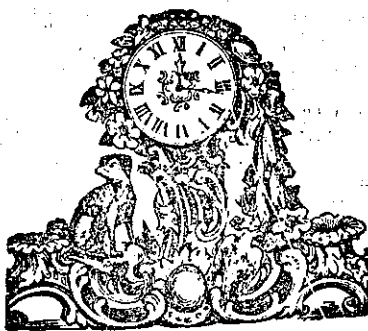
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BALLARAT & REES STREETS,

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The above is one of the oldest-established houses in Queenstown, and is celebrated for the superior quality of the Wines, Spirits, &c., kept in stock.

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PRACTICAL WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,

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Repairs Neatly Executed.

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(Corner of Beach and Rees streets),

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W. McLARN PROPRIETOR.

The above Hotel continues to keep up its reputation as one of the most comfortable in the Wakatipu district. The best accommodation for visitors and boarders.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

The only paddock accommodation in the district.

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A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.

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700 PIECES OF VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, including some of Handel's, Haydn's, Mozart's, and other standard composers' works. Also, a TEN-STOP HARMONIUM, in Walnut Case.

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The undersigned can supply SAWN TIMBER in any quantity.

Orders addressed to Albert Town will be punctually attended to, and forwarded to Bendigo Gully for 26s per ton.

BOARDS and SCANTLING at 16s. per 100 feet super., at the foot of the Lake (GLADSTONE), whence they can be conveyed by dray to Bendigo Gully or elsewhere.

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WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
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The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district. A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne.

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One Shilling per Night.

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Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

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This well-known hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of Travellers and Boarders, and the Proprietor begs to assure the public that no effort will be spared on his part to maintain the favourable reputation the house has already acquired.

A range of STABLING is in course of erection, which, when completed, will be second to none out of Dunedin; and travellers may rely upon every care being taken of horses baited at the Port Philip Stables.

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The largest and best-selected Stock of

WINE,

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Packers Supplied at Lowest Rates.

* Agent for Marshall & Copeland's BEER, in Bulk and Bottle.

To the Inhabitants of the Cromwell District.

R. BARLOW,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,

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MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

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Has now on hand a choice and varied assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES; English, French, and American CLOCKS; also, a very choice selection of English & Colonial JEWELLERY, consisting of

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Wedding, Signet, Gem, and Keeper Rings, Seals, Keys, and Chains in endless variety, of the newest designs.

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Lately arrived, a very suitable and elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, too numerous to particularize, very suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Watches and Clocks carefully cleaned & repaired.

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(28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka).

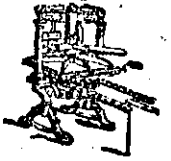
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Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

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Northern Gold-Fields Gazette

IS PUBLISHED ON

WEDNESDAY MORNING

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MATTHEWS & FENWICK

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The Rattlesnake Hunter.

AN AMERICAN STORY.

During a delightful excursion in the vicinity of the Green Mountains, some years since, I had the good fortune to meet a singular character, known in many parts of Vermont as the Rattlesnake Hunter. It was a warm, clear day of sunshine, in the middle of June, I saw him for the first time, while engaged in a mineralogical ramble among the hills. His head was bald, and his forehead was furrowed with the deep lines of care and age. His form was wasted and meagre; but for the fiery glow of his eye, he might have been supposed incapacitated by age and infirmities for even a slight exertion. Yet he hurried over the huge ledges of rock with a quick and almost youthful tread, and seemed earnestly searching among the crevices, and loose crags, and stunted bushes around him. All at once he started suddenly, threw himself back with a sort of shuddering recoil, and then smote fiercely with his staff upon the rock before him. Another and another blow, and he lifted the lifeless form of a large rattlesnake upon the end of his rod.

The old man's eyes glistened, but his lip trembled as he looked steadfastly upon his writhing victim. "Another of the cursed race!" he muttered, between his clenched teeth, apparently unconscious of my presence.

I was now satisfied that the person before me was none other than the famous rattlesnake hunter. He was known in the neighbourhood as an outcast and a wanderer, obtaining a miserable subsistence from the casual charities of the people around him. His time was usually spent among the rocks and rude hills, where his only object seemed to be the hunting out and destroying of the rattlesnake. I immediately determined to satisfy my curiosity, which had been strongly excited by the very remarkable appearance of the stranger; and for this purpose I approached him.

"Are there many of these reptiles in this vicinity?" I inquired, pointing to the crushed serpent.

"They are getting to be scarce," said the old man, lifting his slouched hat, and wiping his bald brow. "I have known the time when you could hardly stir ten rods from your own door in this part of the State without hearing their low, quick rattle at your side, or seeing their many-colored bodies coiled up in your path. But, as I said, they are getting scarce; the horrid race will be extinct in a few years, and, thank heaven, I have myself been a considerable cause of their extermination."

"You must, of course, know the nature of these creatures perfectly well," said I. "Do you believe in their power of fascination or charming?"

The old man's countenance fell. There was a visible struggle of feeling within him. His lip quivered, and he dashed his brown hand suddenly across his eyes, as if to conceal a tear; but, quickly recovering himself, he answered in the low, deep voice of one that was about to reveal some horrible secret, "I believe in the rattlesnake's power of fascination as firmly as I believe in my own existence."

"Surely," said I, "you do not believe that they have power over human beings?"

"I do—I know it to be so!" And the old man trembled as he spoke. "You are a stranger to me," he said, slowly, after scrutinising my features for a moment; "but if you will go with me to the foot of this rock, in the shade there,"—and he pointed to a group of leaning oaks that hung over the declivity—"I will tell you a strange and sad story of my own experience."

It may be supposed that I readily assented to this proposal. Bestowing one more blow upon the rattlesnake, as if to be certain of its death, the old man descended the rocks with a rapidity that would have endangered the neck of a less practised hunter. After reaching the place which he pointed out, the rattlesnake hunter commenced his story, in a manner which confirmed what I had previously heard of his education and intellectual strength.

"I was among the earliest settlers in this part of the country. I had just completed my education at Harvard, when I was induced by the flattering representations of some of the earliest pioneers into the wild lands beyond the Connecticut, to seek my fortune in the new settlement. My wife"—the old man's eye glistened for an instant, and then a tear crossed his brown cheek—"my wife accompanied me, young and delicate and beautiful as she was, to this wild and rude country. I never shall forgive myself for bringing her bither—never! Young man," continued he, "you look like one who could pity. You shall see the image of the girl who followed me to the new country."

He unbound as he spoke a ribbon from his neck, with a small miniature attached to it. It was the portrait of a beautiful female; but there was an almost childish expression in her countenance—a softness, a delicacy, and a sweetness of smile which I had seldom seen in the features of those who have tasted even slightly the bitter waters of existence. The old man watched

my countenance intently as I surveyed the image of his early love.

"She must have been very beautiful," I said, as I returned the picture. "Beautiful!" he repeated; "you may well say so. But this avails nothing. I have a fearful story to tell—would to heaven I had not attempted it. But I will go on. My heart has been too often stretched on the rack of memory to suffer any new pang."

"We had resided in the new country nearly a year. Our settlement had increased rapidly, and the comforts and delicacies of life were beginning to be felt after the weary privations and severe trials to which we had been subjected. The red men were few and feeble, and did not molest us. The beasts of the forest and mountain were ferocious, but we suffered little from them. The only immediate danger to which we were exposed resulted from the rattlesnakes which infested our neighborhood. Three or four of our settlers were bitten by them, and died in terrible agonies. The Indians often told us frightful stories of the snake and its powers of fascination; and although they were generally believed, yet, for myself, I confess I was rather amused than convinced by their marvellous legends."

"In one of my hunting excursions, on a fine morning—it was just at this time of the year—I was accompanied by my wife. 'Twas a beautiful morning. The sunshine was warm, but the atmosphere was perfectly clear; and a fine breeze from the north-west shook the bright green leaves which clothed to profusion the wreathing branches over us. I had left my companion for a short time in pursuit of game, and in climbing a rugged ledge of rocks, interspersed with shrubs and dwarfish trees, I was startled by a quick, grating rattle. I looked forward. On the edge of a loosened rock lay a large rattlesnake, coiling himself as if for the deadly spring. He was within a few feet of me, and I paused for an instant to survey him. I know not why, but I stood still, and looked at the deadly serpent with a strange feeling of curiosity. Suddenly he unwound his coil, as if retreating from his purpose of hostility, and raising his head, he fixed his bright, fiery eye directly on my own. A chilling and indescribable sensation, totally different from anything I had before experienced, followed this movement of the serpent; but I stood still and gazed steadily and earnestly, for at that moment there was a visible change in the reptile. His form seemed to grow larger and his colors brighter; his body moved with a slow, almost imperceptible motion towards me; and a low hum of music came from him, or at least it sounded in my ear like a strange, sweet melody, faint as that which melts from the throat of the humming bird. Then the tints glowed, like the changes of a beautiful kaleidoscope: green, purple, and gold—until I lost sight of the serpent altogether, and saw only a wild and curiously-woven circle of strange colors, quivering around me, like an atmosphere of rainbows. I seemed in the centre of a great prism—a world of mysterious colors, in tints varied and darkened and lighted up again around me; and the low music went on without ceasing, until my brain reeled, and far, for the first time, came over me. The new sensation gained upon me, and I could feel the cold perspiration gushing from my brow. I had no certainty of danger in my mind, no definite ideas of peril—all was vague and clouded like the unaccountable terrors of a dream; and yet my limbs shook, and I fancied I could feel the blood stiffening as it passed along my veins. I would have given worlds to have been able to tear myself from the spot. I even attempted to do so, but the body obeyed not the impulse of the mind—not a muscle stirred, and I stood still, as if my feet had grown to the solid rock, with the infernal music of the tempter in my ear, and the baleful colorings of his enchantment before me."

"Suddenly a new sound came on my ear. It was a human voice, but it seemed strange and awful. Again and again, but I stirred not; and then a white form rushed before me and grasped my arm. The horrible spell was at once broken. The strange colors passed from before my vision. The rattlesnake was coiling at my feet, with glowing eyes and uplifted fangs; and my wife was clinging in terror upon me. The next instant the serpent threw himself upon us. My wife was the victim! The fangs pierced deeply into her hands; and her scream of agony as she staggered backwards from me told me the dreadful truth."

"Then it was that a feeling of madness came upon me, and when I saw the cold serpent stealing away from his work, reckless of danger, I sprang forward and crushed him under my feet, grinding him upon the rugged rock. The groans of my poor wife now recalled me to her side, and to the dreadful reality of her situation. There was a dark livid spot on her hand, and it deepened as I led her away. We were at a considerable distance from any dwelling; and after wandering for a short time the pain of her wound became unendurable to my wife, and she fainted away in my arms. Weak and exhausted as I was, I yet had strength enough left to carry her to the nearest rivulet, and bathe her brow in the cool water. She partially recovered, and sat down upon the bank, while I sup-

ported her head upon my bosom. Hour after hour passed, and none came near us; and there, alone in the great wilderness, I watched over her, and prayed with her, and she died!"

The old man groaned audibly as he uttered these words, and as he closed his long bony hands over his eyes, I could see the tears falling thickly through his gaunt fingers. After a momentary struggle with his feelings, he lifted his head once more, and there was a fierce light in his eyes as he spoke:—

"But I have had my revenge. From that fatal moment I have felt myself fitted and set apart, by the terrible ordeal of affliction, to rid the place of my abode of its foulest curse. And I have well-nigh succeeded. The fascinating demons are already few and powerless."

Years have passed since my interview with the rattlesnake hunter; the place of his abode has changed—a beautiful village rises near the spot of conference, and the grass of the churchyard is green over the grave of the old hunter. But his story is fixed upon my mind, and Time, like an anvil, only burns deeper the first impression. It comes up before me like a vividly-remembered dream, whose features are too terrible for reality.

Raising of a British Frigate.

The *Philadelphia Post* reports the raising of the wreck of the British frigate the *Augusta*, which has lain imbedded in the mud since the year 1777, under the following circumstances:—Previous to the 20th of October, 1777, the British vessels *Roe-buck*, of 44 guns, and *Merlin*, of 18 guns, and a galley of 3 guns were blockading the Delaware River, and gradually approaching Philadelphia. At that time the Americans had but two vessels—the *Wasp* and the *Lexington*—in that vicinity, and neither of them was equal in strength to their adversaries. To prevent the British ships reaching the city, a fort was erected on the Jersey shore, and a *chateau-de-fort* so constructed that the vessels could not pass beyond it. On the 20th of October the British made an attack on the fortifications, but were repulsed by means of fire-ships. On the 22nd of October, the British were reinforced by the arrival of the *Augusta*, carrying sixty-four guns. They made a second attack, but, after a long fight, were driven off, and the *Augusta*, being of an unwieldy nature, grounded. When the Americans discovered this, they opened fire on her with hot shot, and set her on fire in several places, 150 of the 300 men who composed her crew being either drowned or burned. Two years ago a party of five men determined on an attempt to raise the wreck, supposing there was in the hold a quantity of specie. They have succeeded in moving her up as far as Gloucester; and have already recovered a number of relics, among them a lot of sterling silver spoons, marked "H. W. 1748," with a coat of arms, consisting of an ancient shield cross; an old English bull's-eye watch; seven-guinea pieces bearing the vignette of George III., and with dates ranging from 1765 to 1770; some Spanish silver dollars; three guns of heavy calibre; about sixty tons weight of balls; and about 100 tons of Kentledge iron, which had evidently been used as ballast. The iron is in square pigs, and bears the old English brand—the arrow head. Three human skulls have also been found, one remarkable for its thickness. There has also been found a small piece or strip of copper, about 3in. in length, and 1in. in thickness, upon which is stamped the Lord's prayer, with the words "David Pyeth, Delt. and Calt., Edinburgh, March, 1774," the lettering being all in capitals. The vessel had been constructed of Irish oak, and joined together with trunnels of the same material, not a single metal bolt being used. The timber is pronounced as good to-day as when put together. On referring to the records of the time, it will be found that on the destruction of the *Augusta*, mentioned in the *Philadelphia Post*, the greater part of the officers and crew of the ill-fated vessel were saved, but the second lieutenant, chaplain, and gunner, with no inconsiderable number of the men on board, perished.

Shocking Murder at Galicia.

Five Jews, named Moses Schneider, Meyer Brecker, Abraham Schneir, and Moses Feldmann, have just been tried for the murder of Abraham Feldmann, son of the latter, at Temopol, in Galicia. The deceased had made an offer of marriage to a Christian girl, and she had accepted him on his promising to become a Christian also. Having heard of this promise, the accused men assembled in the house of Moses Feldmann and warmly upbraided young Feldmann for his apostasy. The latter, however, remained obstinate, and during the altercation the father threw a sling rope round his neck, and, along with the other men, pulled it until he was dead. Hannah Feldmann, the mother of the deceased, who was absent at the time, showed much grief at the death of her son, but was soon pacified by her husband representing the murder as a religious sacrifice, and passed the rest of the evening with him in prayer. The case was clearly proved against the prisoners; and Moses Feldmann and Meyer Brecker were sentenced to be hanged, and the other three to ten years' imprisonment with hard labor.

Nobody's Luggage.

UNCLAIMED IN THE DOCKS.

Nobody sent twenty sermons of Syrian tea without address or bill of lading. There it is in the great skin packages in the warehouse. Nobody's tea has been waiting for him for six years. Will the man never come to his tea, or has he gone for good to his bier? There is indigo in maunds of buffalo-hide, that has been here seven years, and may stop here "till all is blue" before it will be claimed. Will nobody ever come to fetch the ivory tusks, near a dozen of them, in canvas packages, which were sent to his order from the Brazils "a long time ago?" Or, if he has not remitted payment for them, and is short of funds, why does Nobody not come and claim the box of gold-dust, marked and numbered? But, no: this is a dock secret. Ah, Mr Nobody! you prick your ears. Untold riches which nobody knows of await you here, and—the best and worst of it is—Nobody can claim them. However, it will be long before the box of gold-dust "eats its head off" in charges; so set your wits to work. At the time of the dearth in the cotton supply, when many thoughtful minds turned their attention to seeking a substitute for cotton, a scientific man brought home from the West Indies an immense quantity of very queer-looking roots. They are very fibrous, and fray out into strands stronger than flax, and as soft and shining as silk itself. But when he came back the war was over in America, and the cotton supply promised better, so he relinquished his project, and left his roots in the "pound" for dock dues. There they remain to this day. . . . Here are sea chests, too, belonging to seamen who never come. The chests wait in the big warehouse till all hope is gone, and when the time for hope has passed without inquiries, they come up here—dead men's chests, chests of orphan, homeless sailor men and boys, with the London and Foreign Bible Society's Bible in them, and no one to inquire even for that until the judgment day. At the last sale of Nobody's luggage, among other strange stray things that were put up for sale was a handbox containing—guess!—a wedding bonnet! There it had stayed in that dusty old warehouse for nearly seven years. The label had been washed off, there was no direction, and no clue to sender or destination; so it became Nobody's luggage. Every box is opened by the authorities before going into the undivided warehouse, and an inventory carefully taken of its contents. One item in this hand-box escaped the scrutiny of the examiner. The bonnet was taken and displayed by the auctioneer—white silk and tulle and white lilies it had been once. Now it was all soiled and yellow—a poor, sad, drabbed thing, limp, and of a fashion long gone by. A labouring man bid two shillings for it, got it, was jeered at for buying it. But on taking it home he found sewed up in the bonnet's crown a sovereign, and these words on the bit of paper that wrapped it up "A wedding present to my dear Alice." Nothing else. And that was Nobody's bonnet. Who was "Alice?" And had she expected the present, seven years before? Were there tears that it did not come? or would there have been more if it had? and was she married to Nobody after all? And now? Is she Nobody's bride?—*Chambers Journal*.

The Pioneer of Gold Discovery in Otago.

A few weeks ago, we published in our columns, under the above heading, an article from the *Bruce Herald*, to which a correspondent of the *Evening Star* makes the following reply:— "The extract from the *Bruce Herald*, which you published last evening, is certainly a great curiosity. "That in the year 1853, any man in Otago should have been so utterly ignorant of what all the world besides so well knew, as to consider the discovery of gold in our midst a dire calamity; that he should be so demoralized as to believe he was doing a service by keeping the fact a profound secret, is not very creditable to our early history as a province. But, sir, that in the year 1870, when the discovery of gold has actually changed our then insignificance into that of comparative magnificence—that now an editor of an Otago journal should gravely propose to reward such a man with some tangible presentation, is a gross insult to the community at large. "Truly the editor must be playing a cruel joke upon his *protege*, or at least be doing him and his deserts a greater injustice. If this be not the case, I would propose that a full-length portrait of such a taken, which might well and appropriately be handed down to future generations on the walls of the Otago Museum, with the following inscriptions:— No. 1.—I am the man who for seven long years kept the Province of Otago from making a "fair start" in its career of golden prosperity." No. 2.—And I am the editor who, in 1870, proposed he should be rewarded for his "faithful adherence" to such an egregious course of reprehensible folly."

Selected Poetry.

THE PICTURE OF THE WORLD.

One morning of a summer's day,
Upon a painter's easel lay
The picture of a child at play:
A form of laughing life and grace,
And finished, all except the place
Left empty for the unattracted face:
In moulding violets, half asleep,
The dancing feet were ankle deep;
One round arm was heaving up,
With clover bloop and buttercup;
The other tossed a blossom high
To lure a lowering butterfly.
'Twas easy to imagine there,
In that round frame of tripped hair,
The waiting face all bright and fair.

A sadder artist came that day,
Looked on the picture where it lay,
And sitting in the painter's place,
He painted in the missing face.
From his own heart he bled the truth—
Lo! what a wan and woe-fall look!
Under that mocking wreath of flowers,
A brow worn old with weary hours;
A face—once seen one still must see;
Wise, awful eyes, solemnity;
Lips long ago too tired to hide
The torture-lines where love had died;
The look of a despair too late,
Too dead to even be desperate;
A face for which so far away
The struggles and the protest lay,
No memory of it more could stay.
Repulsed and reckless, withered, wild,
It started above that dancing child.

At night a musing poet came,
And shuddering, wrote beneath its name.

Varieties.

A poor thoughtless old gentleman sat down the other day on the spur of the moment. His screams were frightful.

A fashionable lady's maid, who endeavors to rival her mistress in the style of her garments, wrote an order to the perfumer the other day, in which she requested him to send her a bag of "O. O. C. Alone!"

The editor of a country journal put a dozen saucy questions to a political opponent, and concluded with calling him a "brandy barrel," whereupon the opponent retorted that if he had that opinion of him, it was no wonder he was so fond of "pumping" him!

When Oliver Cromwell first coined his money, an old cavalier, looking upon one of the new pieces, read the inscription "God with us" on one side, and "The Commonwealth of England" on the other. "Oh, I see," said he; "God and the Commonwealth are on different sides!"

A man was ordered to take a tea-spoonful of medicine every hour for sixteen hours. Being in a hurry, he took sixteen spoonfuls in one hour. He died in a hurry.

At a fashionable restaurant the other day, a waiter spilled some soup on a gentleman's coat. "You awkward booby!" said the gentleman.—"Don't be afraid, sir," retorted the waiter; "our soup never leaves a stain." No wonder—it was so work.

A lady was recently robbed by a fellow who secreted himself in her chamber until she had retired. The boxes containing her jewellery and rouge happened to be exactly alike, and fortunately the thief took the rouge box by mistake. The lady looked pale on discovering her loss, but her colour came again next morning.

A short time ago a poor Irishman appeared at the churchwarden's office of Manchester for relief, and upon doubt being expressed as to whether he was a proper subject for parochial charity, enforced his suit with much earnestness. "Och your honour," said he, "sure I'd be starved long since but for my cat."—"But for what?" asked his interrogator. "My cat!" rejoined the Irishman. "Your cat! how so?" "Sure, your honour, I could her eleven times for sixteenpence a time, and she was always at home before I'd get there myself."

A Curious Telegram.—A telegrapher wishing to tell a person that he was coming, down to see him directly, adopted the following economical mode of telegraphing:—"Read conclusion Third Epistle John." This with the address, made up the ten words, which cost the minimum price of half-a-crown. Our readers may like to know what was meant by his brief message, and for their benefit we copy it:—"I had many things to write, but I will not with ink and pen write unto thee; but I trust I shall shortly see thee, and we will speak face to face. Peace be to thee. Our friends salute thee. Great the friends by name."

A poor fellow having with difficulty procured an audience of the late Duke of Newcastle, came to solicit him for something towards his support, and as they were of the same family, both being descended from Adam, he hoped he should not be refused. "Surely not," said the Duke, "surely not. There is a penny for you; and if all the rest of your relations will give you as much, you'll be a richer man than I am."

Among the many vagaries of the inmates of the Benevolent Asylum at Melbourne is that of a decrepit old man, evidently about 80 years of age, who regularly makes his appearance at the door of the committee-room on the occasion of their weekly meetings, with a request that he may be allowed to marry one of the female inmates whom he mentions. The curious part of the circumstance is that although he has been eleven years in the Asylum, each week he brings up a different woman of whom he is enamoured. He makes his request with all gravity, and is as regularly put off with a joke; and when asked what he will do for a living, cheerfully responds that he will work at his trade of a butcher. Although he has been so many times disappointed in his love affairs, he makes his appearance regularly every week with a new candidate for the honor of his hand and heart, and appears likely to do so for some time to come.

Dunedin Advertisements

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A. JONES.
Late of the Golden Age Hotel, Stafford-street, Dunedin, begs to inform his Country Friends, as well as in Dunedin, that he has purchased the interest of Mr J. McCubbin in the

OTAGO HOTEL,

RATRAY-STREET, DUNEDIN,
and by his long experience in the trade, hopes will merit a share of their patronage.

A Cold Luncheon, consisting of ham, beef, pork pies, salad, &c., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock; charge, one shilling.

A Night Barman always on the premises. Gentlemen can rely on being called at any hour.

T. A. JONES.

ALEX. MEE,

Late of Hokitika and Golden Age Hotel,

NOW

YORK HOTEL,

GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN,

(Late Millar & Hall's).

A. Mee, having purchased the above hotel, begs to inform Miners and the Public generally that the business will be carried on as formerly, and that he will do all in his power to ensure the comfort of visitors. His long experience in hotelkeeping is a sufficient guarantee that everything will be kept first-class. Old visitors to the hotel will receive his best attention. Wines and Spirits of the best brands. Good Stabling on the premises.

[ESTABLISHED 1858.]

A. BEAVER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

Princes-street,

(Nearly opposite the Bank of Otago), Dunedin,
Bugs to intimate to his friends and the public generally that he has always on hand a good and varied stock of Goods; and is in constant receipt, by every mail, from his home agents, of selections from the best makers, which he can confidently recommend, the principal features of which are—

Watches and Chains not to be surpassed.

Brooches, Earrings, Necklets, Rings, Lockets, Pins, &c. &c.

English, French, and American Clocks; Field Glasses, and Nautical Instruments.

Special orders from home executed at a small advance.

A. B. wishes also to mention that REPAIRS in all the different branches are executed carefully and with despatch.

Jewellery manufactured to any design.

[ESTABLISHED 1856.]

JOHN HISLOP,

(Late Arthur Beverley),

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite Bank of Otago.

J. H. begs to acquaint his friends and the public generally that he is in constant receipt of—by every mail—NEW GOODS, purchased from the best makers, of which a list is enumerated below:—

WATCHES—Gold and silver, ladies' and gents', open-faced and hunting, keyless, and every other description.

CHAINS—Ladies' and gents' Colonial and English gold Albert and guard chains.

BROOCHES and EARRINGS, extensive choice, set with diamonds and every other kind of precious stones.

BRACELETS and NECKLETS—Large assortment.

RINGS and PINS, various designs; also, studs, sleeve-links, and solitaires, and gold and silver pencil-cases.

SILVER GOODS—Tea and coffee services, knives, forks, spoons, salvers, inkstands, card-cases, children's mugs; knife, fork, and spoon in sets; a selection of prize cups, salt-cellars, and brooches.

PLATED GOODS—Tea and coffee services, sugar-basins, cruets, liqueur-frames, cake-baskets, egg-stands, salt-cellars, and every description of electro-plated goods.

BAROMETERS—Shin and hall, aneroid, mercurial, and metallic; also, a large assortment of thermometers.

TELESCOPES—Opera, marine, and field glasses.

CLOCKS—A large assortment of English, French, and American clocks, suitable for drawing-rooms, dining-rooms, halls, or kitchens.

GREENSTONE—A large assortment of greenstone, mounted, in brooches, earrings, studs, lockets, pins, &c.

J. H. has the honour to inform the inhabitants of the Province that the Manufacturer of his London-made Watches took a First Prize at the International Exhibition, 1862 (London).

All sorts of Colonial Jewellery made to order.

Chronometers, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Yerge, and every description of Watches carefully repaired.

Ship Chronometers rated by transit observation.

Dunedin Advertisements.

SKIRVING & SCHOLEFIELD,

(Successors to Alex. Fraser).

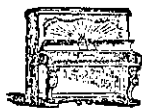
Advertising & General Commission Agents and Accountants,

No. 1 CHAMBERS

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Agents for the Cromwell Argus.

Loans negotiated. Insurances effected. Country commissions receive prompt attention.



LONDON PIANOFORTE & MUSIC SALOON.

FOR SALE OR HIRE:

Pianofortes by Collard and Collard
Pianofortes by Broadwood
Pianofortes by Kirkman
Pianofortes by Ralph Allison
Pianofortes by J. and J. Hopkinson.

Mechanism of every description connected with Pianofortes and Harmoniums made and repaired.—All the new and standard Music.

CHARLES BEGG,

PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER,
Princes-street north, Dunedin.

THE UNDERSIGNED

Bugs to inform the

INHABITANTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF OTAGO

That the business hitherto carried on by

him under the name and style of HAY

EROS, TAILORS & OUTFITTERS, Princes-

street, Dunedin, will on and after this date

be carried on by him under the name and

style of

DAVID R. HAY,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

PRINCES-STREET,

DUNEDIN,

DAVID R. HAY.

Princes-street, Dunedin,

26th March, 1870.

N.B.—With reference to the above, I beg

most respectfully to inform all those who are in-

debted to the late firm that I shall feel extremely

obliged to them if they will be kind enough to

settle their accounts AT ONCE.

DAVID R. HAY.

Dunedin Advertisements.

[ESTABLISHED 1863.]

FREDERICK H. EVANS,

AUCTIONEER,

Princes-street, Dunedin.

ESTATE AGENT, MINING & SHARE BROKER.

Loans negotiated.

The Waste Land Board attended.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

W. ORAM BALL,

STOCK, SHARE, AND MONEY BROKER,

MINING, LAND, & GENERAL AGENT,

EXCHANGOR CHAMBERS,

Princes-street, Dunedin.

THOMAS WINSTANLEY'S

SCANDINAVIAN HOTEL,

MACLAGGAN-STREET,

DUNEDIN,

(Late of the National Hotel, Clyde.)

First-class accommodation for Travellers.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE BEDROOMS.

The choicest brands of Wines, Beers, and Spirits.

One of the best Billiard Tables.

BOOKS:

MEN OF THE TIME (latest edition);
Prescott's Works; Beckman's History of
Invention; Mantell's Wonders of Geology;
Dick's Sideral Heavens; Alford's Greek Testa-
ment (abridged); Rankine's Steam Engine, and
Applied Mechanics; Hooker's N. Zealand Flora;
Lavater's Physiognomy; Hogg's Natural Philo-
sophy; Chambers's Information for the People;
Buchan's Domestic Medicine; Dictionary of Do-
mestic Medicine; Dictionary of Daily Wants;
Enquire Within. A great variety of Books on
Light Literature, by popular authors; School
Books, General Stationery, &c., very cheap, at

WILLIAM BAIRD'S,

GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN,

(Opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall).

Books to Order procured on moderate terms.



COBB AND CO.'S

Telegraph Line of

ROYAL MAIL COACHES.

John Chaplin and Co. Proprietors.

Summer Arrangements:

Leaving the Booking Office, corner High and
Princes streets, Dunedin, for all parts of the
Province. For Fares, times, &c., see Brad-
shaw's Guide, or enquire at the Booking Office.

CARRIAGES.

J. C. and Co. have always on hand the newest
designs in Broughams, Barouches, Phaetons,
Waggonettes, and American Buggies of every
description. Carriages built to order.

All timber used in our Manufactory has been
carefully selected and imported direct from
America, and seasoned for years before working.
Repairs done in a superior manner, with all
possible dispatch, and at the lowest charges.

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,

Stafford-street.

Superior carriage and buggy pairs, saddle horses,

and hacks, always on hand for sale or exchange.

Horses broken to saddle or harness.

FREDERICK TOFIELD,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

SIGN OF THE

"GOLDEN HORSE-SHOE,"

Corner of Princes-street and Moray-place, and

opposite the Criterion Hotel.)

DUNEDIN.

Colonial Gold Manufactured to any Design.

OTAGO FOUNDRY

[Established 1859.]

WILLIAM WILSON,

ENGINEER, BOILER-MAKER

IRON FOUNDER, & BLACKSMITH,

Cumberland-street,

DUNEDIN.

Castings in Brass or Iron.

Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.

Overshot and Breast Water-wheels of Iron and

Wood.

Quartz-crushing Machinery.

Pumping and Winding Gear.

Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates.

Sheet-iron Hopper-plates punched to any size.

Gold-dredging Spoons.

Machinery for Flour, Oatmeal, and Barley Mills.

Reaping, Threshing, and Horse-power

Machines made and repaired.

Fire-proof doors and safes.

Price's Flax-dressing Machines made.

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PRINCES-STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

{ 247, ELIZABETH-STREET
MELBOURNE.

T. ROBINSON & CO.,

Otago Agricultural Implement Depot,

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

HAVE ON SALE:

Ransomes & Sims' patent combined At double-
blast steam threshing, riddling, straw-shaking,
and final dressing machines.
Portable steam engines, of various make and
power.
Threshing machines, for one, two, three, and
four horse-power.
Wimpering machines.
Chaffcutters, for hand, horse, or steam power,
with riddles attached.
Oat-brushers, malt mills, for hand, horse, or
steam power.
Seed drills, harrows, land rollers, and grubbers.
Scarifiers, horse hoes, hay forks, knives.
Scythes, snaths.
Churns, cheese presses, and curd mills.

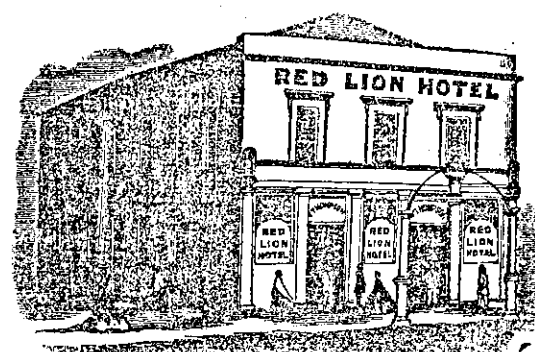
Vulcanised belting.
Reaping and mowing machines, side delivery
back delivery, and tip platform delivery.
Turn rest ploughs.
Horse, drag, and hand hay rakes.
Ploughs, with improved steel mould-boards,
the undermentioned makers, viz.: Sellar &
Sons, Gray, Barrowman, Ransomes and Sit
Hornby, and Howard.
Swingletrees, for two and three horses abreast.
Plough chains, &c. &c.
T. R. and Co.'s patent self-regulating win-
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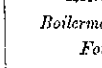
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